THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,330—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY—WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th May	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA.........	10890
20th "	EGYPT..........	7912	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN......	9631
3rd June	PERSIA..........	7951	......	...
10th "	SALSETTE.......	6000	CHINA	7932
17th "	CALEDONIA.....	7558	.....	...
24th "	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA.........	10882
1st July	HIMALAYA......	6898	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA..	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7933	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE......	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT..........	7912	.....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels,	Tons,	Captains.	To sail on
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Magazine...	15th May 1911
R. Rubattino	4580	L. Manchini....	15th June 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Magazine ...	15th July 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets.........	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years......	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	...16th May 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	...16th June 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	...16th July 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 210.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE AND ENGLAND (Weymouth)

VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

FOR LONDON.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing about
s. s. Umona	5,000	.........17th May 1911.
Fares Rs. 400 to Rs. 440.		
s. s. Umvolosi	4,500	.........15th June 1911.
Fares Rs. 375 and Rs. 420.		

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka...	1695	Thurs.	11th May	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa......	2171	Fri.	12th May	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga ...	2171	Mon.	15th May	11 a.m.*	P D & C M.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 11th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Wednesday, the 10th May, calling at Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, sailing on or about Monday, 15th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Wardha," 3967 tons, sailing on or about 20th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

10th May, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Armand Behic	...6,385...	Guionnet...	11th May 1911.
Caledonien	......4,130...	Melber	8th June 1911.
Sydney	............4,118...	Sellier........	6th July 1911.
Salazie	............4,147...	....	3rd Aug. 1911.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	......X	31st Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365	....	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	................5,538...	Casanova......	26th Oct. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Salazie	4,147	...Riquier	...19th May 1911.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	X	......16th June.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Agent.

Albert Building Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.	
Elysia	... 6368	W. Robertson......	20th May	1911
Massilia	... 5091	J. Thomson.........	9th June	"
Olympia	... 5124	G. Mitchell.........	21st "	"
Circassia	... 6716	C F Osborne R N R	11th July	"
Scindia	... 5106	Wm. Kelso..........	23rd "	"
Castalia	... 6388	J. Hamilton	8th Aug.	"
Elysia	... 6368	W. Robertson......	21st "	"
Massilia	... 5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept.	"
Olympia	... 5124	G. Mitchell	23rd "	"
Circassia	... 6716	C F Osborne R N R	9th Oct.	"
Scindia	... 5106	Wm. Kelso	21st "	"
Castalia	... 6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov.	"
Elysia	... 6368	W. Robertson......	18th "	"

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

---

11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND...........	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu,
Cawnpore	Newara-Eliya.	Kampala
		Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 161. BOMBAY.

W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up)............................	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)...............................	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)

CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...	£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS............................	£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... "	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... "	16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SMOKERS REQUISITES.

STERLING HALL-MARKED SILVER

STERLING BRITISH WORKMANSHIP.

CIGARETTE CASES—Rs. 12, 16, 20, 24, 30, 36, 42, 50 to 70.
" BOXES—7×3½×2, Rs. 70; 5¾×3½×1¾, Rs. 88; 7¼×3½×1⅞, Rs. 110.
" and Cigar holders in Silver Tubes, Rs. 7/8, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18.
" STANDS, Rs. 20, 24.
CIGAR CASES—Rs. 40, 50, 60, 70, 80.
" BOXES 8×5¼×2⅞, Rs. 210; 9×5½×3, Rs. 215.
CIGAR and CIGARETTE Boxes combined, 11×7½×4½, Rs. 384.
TOBACCO BOXES—Rs. 17/8, 24, 25, 30, 32, 34.
Spring or Grip lids. Oblong or circular.
" JARS—All Silver Rs. 95, Wedgewood Silver mounted, Rs. 42.
ASH TRAYS—Rs. 6/8, 7/8, 28.
MATCH BOX SLIDES, large Rs. 7, small Rs. 3/12
CIGAR CUTTERS and PIERCERS, Pocket—Rs. 3, 4, 6, 10/8, 12, 14.
CIGAR CUTTERS for Table use—Rs. 45.

THE LATEST DESIGNS AND PATTERNS ARE INCLUDED IN ABOVE.

Hammered, Plain, Engraved, Embossed, Engine turned, &c.

MESS AND OTHER PRESENTATIONS A SPECIALITY.

Engraving EXECUTED IN THE BEST possible Style.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—

GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.

PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.

ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.

BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.

Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

MONGINI BROTHERS' MIXED CHOCOLATES

(Fresh made) in ½ lbs. and 1 lbs. cartons Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONGINIS' CHOCOLATE CREAMS
MONGINIS' CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
MONGINIS' CHOCOLATE NOUGAT
MONGINIS' CHOCOLATE PRALINES
MONGINIS' CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINTS

KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
FRY'S CHOCOLATES
PETERS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
SWISS MILK CHOCOLATES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

ANOTHER 10,000 MILES

on one Dunlop cover. This time on a Taxi-cab, the hardest and most unfair wear that a tyre can have.

The Manager of Messrs. Wright and Jackson, Brook House Garage, Sefton Park, Liverpool, wrote on January 10th 1911, as follows:—

"We are sending you to-day one 815 × 105 Dunlop cover recently taken off one of our 14/16 horse power Belsize cars. Our reason for so doing is to express to you our satisfaction with the wear your tyres are giving us. This tyre has covered 10,000 miles, which in our opinion is in every way satisfactory, taking into consideration the various kinds of roads encountered in our class of work. The fact that the tyre has worn down to the last shred of canvas is ample proof of the superiority of the casing, considering that the cover ran throughout without a single burst."

DUNLOP

Tyres are made to wear.

MADRAS OFFICE	... ...	188 c, Mount Road,
BOMBAY OFFICE	... ...	3, Wallace Street.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

150° 150°

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED FROM AMERICA

Highest grade LAMP OIL

Rs. 6 per case ex-Godown.

Apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
FORT, BOMBAY.

150° 150°

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

'ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS FROM BOMBAY TO SIMLA.

FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS available for two months from the date of issue, will be issued on any date commencing from the 11th May, during May, June and July from Bombay to Simla, via Delhi and the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway, at the Reduced Fare of Rs. 128-10-0.

2. Passengers for Simla are recommended to travel by the Punjab Mail leaving Bombay at 2-30 p.m., and to change into the through carriage attached to the Train at Delhi for Kalka.

3. On the Return Journey passengers are recommended to travel in the Delhi through carriage leaving Kalka 10-30 P.M., arriving Delhi 5-34 A.M., and change at Delhi into the Punjab Mail leaving that Station at 9-15 A.M.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Dated 9th May, 1911.

WRECK OF S. S. "BERGEDORF."

TENDERS are invited for SALVING the CARGO and FITTINGS of the above Ship stranded off Cape Comorin. Offers will also be entertained for the purchase of the wreck and Cargo as they stand.

For full particulars apply to the Agents of the Steamer Messrs. FREUDENBERG & Co., Colombo, or G. ZELLWEGER, Tuticorin.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be REMOVED on MONDAY, the 15th May, 1911, to the Ground Floor of CARLTON HOUSE, Outram Road off Hornby Road, pending construction of New Premises at Church Gate Street.

Carlton House is next to the Cathedral Boys' High School.

Bombay, 9th May 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that Mr. F. T. RICKARDS, Agent of this Railway, having proceeded to England on leave, Major H. A. L. HEPPER, R. E., Deputy Agent, has been APPOINTED by the Board of Directors to act as AGENT in his stead.

F. L. MUIR.
Secretary.

Victoria Terminus, 8th May, 1911

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA

FORT BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

JOOSUB HAJI JAN MAHOMED & CO..

"CHEAP JACK"
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June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.

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[The earlier articles of this series appeared on May 6.]

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

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RESERVE FUND......... „ 3,00,000

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1 cottage piano.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th May, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

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Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 10th May, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
81, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY the 23rd day of May, 1911.

SALE of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate between Kaji Street and Panjrapole Street opposite Nalbazaar Police Station, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Mr. Sapurji Jehangir, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Bai Fatmabai, widow of Shirajuddin bin Madar Miya Barbaray, Sheek Hasan bin Shirajuddin Barbaray, and others, the Mortgagors, and pursuant to the power of sale reversed to and vested in the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage with further advance bearing date the 17th day of November 1902, and made between one Hurjiwan Narandas of the first part, the above-named Mortgagors, of the 2nd part, and the said Mortgagee Shapurji Jehangir of the 3rd part, SORABJEE COWASJEE, Auctioneers, will on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 115 6/9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being between Kaji Street and Panjrapole Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No, 90, and New No. 7402, Old Survey No. 1847, and New Survey No. 868, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 6161, and Street Nos. 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118 and 81 and bounded as follows i. e. :—On or towards the East by the aforesaid Kaji Street, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the house of Haji Fakrudin Karnalkar and on or towards the South by the house of Moola Husain Skarbangi, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal. Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office, Prince Building, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th May, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET,

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Liquidator of the Luxmidas Mill large writing tables, glass door almyrahs, pigeon hole cupboards, drains, paper racks, telephone cupboard, Chubb's safe 2 ft. 2ins. by 3ft, 2 ins. with stand, large ironsafes with stands, etc., etc.

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AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

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1 c, spring rubber tyred barouche.

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JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED,
DUBLIN.

Distillers to H.M. The King.

BLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND at Lanowlee, at a distance of 5 minutes' walk from the Railway Station, suitable for building purposes.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of May, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, the following valuable lands :—

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Lanowlee, in the Registration, Sub-District of Vadgaon, Pot Tukdi Mawal, Zilla Poona, (being a portion of land being Prat Bandi, No. 138, New Survey No. 191) supposed to contain about 8 acres and 11 goonthas or thereabouts but found on actual measurement to contain 7 acres 33 goonthas and 80 yards, and bounded on the north partly by the land of Purshotam Raghoonath Bhonday, and partly by the limits of Toongarli, on the south by the property of Pandoorang Ragnoba, on the east by the limits of Toongarli, and on the west partly by the land (being portion of the land bearing Survey No. 191) of Jetha Naronjee, Khurshedjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, and Mulraj Khatao, and partly by road and partly by the property of Goculdas Madhowjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Muljee and Khambata, Solicitors, at their office No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE ON SATURDAY, 13th May.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and latest design teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Robert, Wimbridge, Breslaur and others, rich Venetian, glassware, Crown Derby dinner set, best platedware, mahogany telescopes dining table, chairs, large mirror back side board, dinner waggon, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, elegant cabinets and corner cabinets over mantle, suit of drawing room sofas and chairs, marble and tiled topped teapoys, book case, bead chicks, majolica jardiniers, Parian, terracotta and bronze figures, brass teapoys and chairs, English iron and brass bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, zoonda almira in 5 pieces, clothes presses, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, writing table, revolving book case, surgical instruments, microscope, Josi's fan, miniature billiard table, Chubb's large safe, sweet-toned square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, refrigerator ice box, engravings, carved black wood furniture, Singapore cane furniture, Persian and Brussels carpets, Singers' Sewing Machine, marble pillars, handsome Parian busts on solid teakwood pillars, etc., the property of Major P. P. Kilkelly, I. M. S., proceeded to England and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF Building Materials for removal, of the Present premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from the above Bank, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May, next, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the materials of the above structure, which is now to be demolished.

25 p. c. of the sale price must be paid at the time of Auction and the balance within 10 days of purchase.

The entire structure down to ground level must be demolished and all materials removed from the premises within a month and a half from the date of sale.

The purchaser shall have to absolutely remove the upper floor of the building within 3 weeks from the date of auction, failing which the Bank shall have the power to remove it at the risk and expense of the purchaser.

The Bank reserves the right to reject the highest or any tender.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th May, 1911.

THE IDEAL

BRAIN TONIC.

This flower like sweet scented Hair oil of high medicinal properties cures HEADACHE, VERTIGO, &c., &c., and gives the hair a jet black colour and strengthens the roots.

THERE IS SATISFACTION INDEED IN ITS USE.

Rs. 1-5 per Phial (Post Free).

SIDDHA MAKARADHWAJA.

Compound powder of gold, prepared by scientific process from pure gold, cures all sorts of Fevers, allays Anorexia and Loss of Appetite, dispels all sorts of Neuralgic pain, removes every kind of disorder of the respiratory organs, and regulates and improves the digestive function. It infuses considerable power into the nerves and enables the constitution to bear any amount of strain and trouble. It is the best and potent alterative in the Hindu Pharmacopia.

Price per tolal Rs. 80; A week's measure Rs. 3 only

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen's

GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,
M. C. S. (Paris), S. C. I. (London), M. S. A. S., London, Chemical Society (U.S.A.), &c., &c,
Nos 18-1, & 19, LOWER CHITPUR ROAD,
CALCUTTA

THE

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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made,

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, May 8.] [BOMBAY, May 9.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates	Plus	Minus
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	81 1-16		3-16
do. Rentes ...	[illegible]	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ...	95 3-4		1-4
do. Govt. Securities ...	84 3-8	1-16	
Bar Silver in London ...	24 9-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence ...	24 11-16	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	53 1-4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris.	25-21 1-2		01
do. at Berlin...	20-45	un	chgd
do. at New York...	4-86 3-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c. since 9th Mar.		
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight.	2 1-8		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 3-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8		1-8
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 3-8		
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-2		1-8

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver.—Sellers at the rate.

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD.

Port Said, 9th May 1911.

The P. and O. steamer "Africa" shipped gold to value of £150,000 for India.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier. Quiet.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	Steady with a fair demand.
Total Sales	... 6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500
Imports	... 9,000
Mid Americans	... 8·30—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1-2+1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7·95	7·88	7·80	7·50	7·06
—03	—02	—02	—04	—05

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·87	6·81	6·79	6·79
—05	—05	—05	—05

New York Official noon call July 15·52 October 12·91.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 13,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	... 7,900
Exports to Great Britain	... 5,000
Exports to Continent	... 25,000
Spot Cotton—	...15·65+15
Futures—Month of July 15·50+03	Advanced on limited offerings and declined on longs unloading.
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·91—06	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...15 5-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of July	...15·47—02
Do. do Oct.	...12·85—10
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton	...Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi	...34 5-3+1-8
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.	
Red Karachi	...34 1-8+1-8
Do. Month—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.	...31,800,000

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

YellowGujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship	44 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.	unchgd
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship	47 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.	+1-4
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	...40 7-8+1-4
Do. Months—May-June—Sellers.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...70 1-2 +1-2
Do. Months—May-June—Sellers.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...63 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp Buyers, &c—Value.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 11 7-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...5s.—Sellers steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	...8 63
Yellow Metal	...d 6
Standard Copper G. M. B.	...£53 15-16

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... 10s.

SKIN SALE—

Sheep skin sale opened to-day irregular.

Sheep skins best 1 to 2d higher.

" " Ordinary 1d lower.

" " Fair 1d lower.

ARRIVALS—

"Bampton," "Hartlepool."

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags.	...12-3—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment	...July-Aug.
Tone—Steady. Moderate demand.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...12 6—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments	...May.
Tone—No business.	
German Beet-root 88 p. c	...10 5 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...June.
Tone—Opened firm. Closed quieter.	
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India	...14 3 3-4—Sellers
Months of Shipments	...May-August.
Tone—Moderate business at better rates.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...11-9—Value.
Months of Shipments	...May
Tone—Quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta	May-June	—10-6—Value.
Do do.	June-July	—10-6—Value.
	July-Dec	—10 5 1-4—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	May-June	—10 7 1-2—Value.
Do. do.	June-July	—10 7 1-2—Value.
	July-Dec	—10 6 3-4—Value.
Fine White Java C& F Calcutta...	May-June	—11-9—Value.
Do. do.	...June-July	—11-9—Value.
	July-Dec	—11-9—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi...	May-June	—11 10 1-2—Value.
Do. do.	June-July	—11 10 1-2—Value.
	July-Dec	—11 10 1-2—Value.

General Tone—Still very little doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [9TH May, 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 6th & 7th May, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	77	91,738
B B and C I Railway ...	7d	114,017

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s 4 1-16d T.T., 1s 4 3-32d Demand and 1s 4 1-4d for 3 months' sight credits. For Bank wire the enquiry is small and 1-32d over the above rate has not been obtainable. Private bills are scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d June
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...133 1-4
Shanghai "	...177 1-2
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 1-16 for cash and 96 1-8 for the settlement, and after touching 96 1-8 and 96 3-16 respectively closed at the opening quotations as under.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs. 96 1 0
Settlement	... " 96 2 0

BULLION :—

There was again no change in the London rates for Bar Silver on closing yesterday, quotations being 24 9-16 for ready and 24 11-16 for delivery in two months. New York was also unchanged at 53 1-4. The local market opened at 62 7-16 duty for ready bars and has remained steady. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs. 24 0 0
Australian " ...	... " 24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	... " 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	... " 62 7 0
" 1st settlement ...	" 62 7 0
" 2nd Settlement...	" 62 10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

We have little change to report in the position of our market. Though contract rates keep fairly steady, the business passing is so small that it is insufficient to really test the market, and prices are consequently more or less nominal. Closing quotations are as under.

For ready cotton the demand continues very moderate. Shippers are buying little, and mills only for their immediate requirements.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach ...	... Rs. 357	May
Do do Khandesh...	... " 308-9	do
F G do do	... " 297	do
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola...	" 318	do
Do do Bengals	... " 305	do
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	" 360-61	do
Do H C Westerns ...	... " 337	do
Do M G do	... " 342	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	... Rs. 309-10	March
Fully Good H G Bengals	... " 248	January
Fine M G Bengal ...	... " 273	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	... Steady.
Estimated Sales	... 7,000 bales
Total Imports	... 19,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7·99	7·91	7·83	7·53
+04	+03	+03	+03

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·08	6·89	6·83	6·81	6·81
+02	+02	+02	+02	+02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market continues firm.

We quote :—

Ready "	... Rs. 12 2 0 B. T.
May "	... " 12 15 0 B. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is steady. We Quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May...	Rs. 7 2 6 B. T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ...	" 7 13 0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	" 6 9 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 51 8 0
Mimbara ...	" 52 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	" 57 0 0
Black Kutni ...	" 43 8 0

CASTORSEED :—Tone quiet but steady. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 35 0 0
Forward	... Rs. 35 8 0

COTTONSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 22 8 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone firm. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 10 2 0 B. T.
May	... Rs. 10 12 0 B. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone quiet but steady. We Quote:—

Bold	... Rs. 43 0 0
Small	... Rs. 41 8 0

MOWRASEED :—Tone steady.

July-August ...	... Rs. 7 2 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—The market is firm.

We Quote :—

White Delhi May	Rs. 5 1 6 B. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,665
Bank of India ...	68
Eastern Bank ...	78
Indian Specie ...	61

MILLS.

David ...	375
Kohinoor ...	637 1-2
Manockji Petit ...	2,652 1-2
New Great Eastern ...	165
Standard ...	910

PRESS.

New Mofussil ...	842 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	128 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	169
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	230
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,160
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej ...	612 1-2
Tapti-Valley ...	477 1-2

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton ...	12,087	bales
Wheat ...	39,078	cwts.
Linseed ...	54,637	"
Rapeseed ...	62,555	"
Gingellyseed ...	1,241	"
Poppyseed ...	14,825	"
Groundnuts...	1,223	"
Castorseed ...	2,393	"
Rice ...	4,614	"
Myrabollams ...	3,490	"
Cottonseed ...	19,493	"
Mowraseed ...	6	"
Gram ...	2,418	"
Joowar ...	104	"
Maize ...	243	"

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—36 bales wool, D Dossa and Co; 200 bales cotton, H Jethabhoy and Co; 211 cwts gum, G Sejpal; 6,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 32 bales wool, R Agurchand; 3,020 cwts myrabollams W Bacher, 30 bales wool, M Balia; 40 bales wood, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—1,000 cwts gingeleyseed 1,000 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 23,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros

Magician s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Umona s—1,000 cwts cottonseed W Bacher.

Egypt s—392 cwts barley, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GLASGOW

Elysia s—11,000 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—220 bales cotton, D Jethabhoy and Co.

D Balduino s—102 bales cotton the Bombay Co.

FOR HULL.

Buffalo s—4,002 cwts cottonseed W Bacher; 4,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 500 cwts cottonseed L Pragji.

Burnholme s—12,002 cwts cottonseed, T Toolsidas; 1,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co; 40,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseeed, H Maganlal.

FOR PORT SAID.

Elysia s—274 cwts groundnuts, R Konjabhoy and Co; 75 cwts gum, R Girdhurlal and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Burnholme s—150 tons manganese ore Schroder Smidt and Co.

Corinthia s—1,250 tons manganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co.

Istrar s—1,495 bales cotton, 6,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros: 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 180 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 330 bales cotton and 11,605 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 220 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 1,701 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 60 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Clan Macnab s—1,800 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Annaberg s—200 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed and 4,000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bagdale s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 440 bales cotton, Madan Bhimji and Co; 110 bales cotton Bamjee and Co.

Langbank s—8,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 11,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 6,000 cwts gingellyseed, 44,500 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 8,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.

Chyebassa s—1,090 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 278 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 150 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hohenfels s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 301 cwts turmeric R Jeewandas and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed 82,000 cwts linseed. K Devchand and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 110 bales cotton, Dewadkar and Co; 230 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co; 75 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 9,800 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 220 bales cotton A Moritz and Co.

Cilicia s—173 bales hemp, Maganlal Muljee and Co; 86 cwts turmeric R Morarji and Co; 220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 495 bales cotton, the Blascheck and Co; 2015 cwts myrabollams W Bacher, 310 bales cotton, Ralli Bros 150 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Annaburg s—115 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR BREMEN.

Hohenfels s—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,650 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts groundnuts 8,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—204 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 465 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 5 cwts haberdashery 2 cwts curiosities, O Steffen.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 25 cwts gum, J Dossa and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Bohemia s—150 cwts gum, J Dossa and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—4 cwts beeswax, N Vithuldas.

Ischia s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—800 bales cotton, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ischia s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

PLAGUE IN CHINA.

Lady Doctor and Exaggerated Reports.

One of the most interesting visitors in London in mail week was Dr. Yamei Kin, of Tientsin, the first Chinese lady to obtain a medical diploma and head of the women's medical department of the Chinese Government in North China.

Some of her impressions during this her first visit to England were recounted by Dr. Kin to a Press representative, who met her at the Lyceum Club, Piccadilly where she is now staying. Dr. Kin speaks English fluently with a slight American accent gained during the time she studied medicine in the United States.

"I do not think" she said with a good-natured laugh, showing that there was no resentment in her statement, "that English people care to be informed as much as the Americans do. On the opium question I am sorry to find that they do not care to be informed at all, and yet the most important thing we want is reform in the opium trade. It is because of this question that I am staying in England until about the tenth of next month."

In addition to speaking at the annual meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade at Caxton Hall, Dr. Kin will also speak about this and other Chinese affairs at meetings to be held in Colchester, Manningtree, Preston, Wigan, Saffron, Walden, Oxford, Harrogate, Darlington, Newcastle upon-Tyne, and Edinburgh.

"The English are very nice," she continued, "and they have been very kind to me. The size of London, the intricacies of its streets, and, in contrast with America, its age, have impressed me, but the beauty of the country here is the thing which has struck me most. I am only sorry I shall not be here to see it when the leaves are out on the hedges and the trees. I think your country is just as pretty as Japan. In fact, I cannot see why you should admire Japan so when you have such beautiful country here of your own."

CHINESE LADY STUDENTS' TROUBLES.

Although there are now about forty Chinese ladies studying medicine in this country, Dr. Kin thinks that the tendency will be for others in the future to go to America, in spite of the expense and the increasing difficulty in regard to the immigration laws, "because those here I am told have such hard times and are unkindly received. They have a great difficulty, too, in getting into institutions."

Asked about the recent plague epidemic, Dr. Kin said that the number of deaths had been greatly exaggerated. "The total number of people who died," she said, "in the district in which it began was only 1,000, and yet in India just in one week alone there are nearly 3,000. The epidemic, it is true, was a very sharp one." Speaking of the burning of the bodies and its effect on public opinion she added, "It was the only thing to do. The average Chinese is a very conservative person, but he is not unreasonable."

It was on the opium question that Dr. Kin spoke with the greatest interest. Seventy per cent. of the opium trade in China, she said, had been stopped. The remaining 30 per cent. could be stamped out in a year if it rested with China alone, but the trade in India had not been stamped out yet. It was for the British Government, she argued, to see that the importations from India came to an end.

"If we cannot stop this tremendous inflow of Indian opium we shall never be able to stop the opium traffic. Unless Great Britain changes its attitude on this aspect of the question it will stultify itself more than it did in 1841, when the opium war began which ended with the making of the treaty in 1860."

The argument that the cessation of opium-growing in India will mean a heavy loss on the natives is Dr. Kin considered, only an excuse. If the native could not grow opium he would grow wheat or some other crop. The loss would fall upon the merchants, but she did not consider that they ought to be compensated because the traffic in opinm is in itself a wrong one.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. I. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 10th May.

372. Musketry.—The Miniature Range, Carnac Road, is open on Saturdays for practice from 2 to 5 p.m., until further orders.

373. The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted to "A" Coy Class Firing on the 13th instant. All Parts. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

374. Cadet Competition—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted for practice. Daily Post Cadet Competition on Thursday, 11th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., and Byculla, at 6-11 a.m.

375. Transfer—No 691 Vol 8 Cardozo is transferred from "G" to "F" Coy from this date.

376. Promotion—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion in "I" Coy with effect from this date :—

No 6961 Vol B Cardozo to be Cr Sergeant.

377. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No 4408 Cr Sergt H Williams, "A" Coy from 10th May to 9th August 1911.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HARINGTON—April 4, at Springlawn, near Moate, Ireland, Dora, the wife of Arthur Harington, Indian C S (retired), and second daughter of the late Major Home Mackay Fergusson, Madras Staff Corps.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CHRYSTAL—May 9, at San Remo, wife of James P. Chrystal, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES

DEATH.

LAMBOURN—April 29, Frederick Harold Lambourn, infant son of Frederick and Maud Lambourn, of Avondale, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attraction. "The Merchant of Venice. A beautifully colored film.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim: "There is nothing so good that you cannot bite off too much."—"Atchison Globe."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 28th ultimo, which left Aden, at 7 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 6 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Muscat, Bander Abas, Linga and Bahrein per extra s. s. "Kasara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 30 p.m. to-day Wednesday the 10th instant.

HONOUR FOR A BOMBAY DOCTOR.—Dr. E. M. Modi, D. Sc., LL. D., Litt. D., an enterprizing citizen of Bombay, has been invested with the Fellowship of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Dr. Modi has been doing service in the cause of technical Science in India for upwards of a quarter of a century.

DEATH OF A KONKANI ZEMINDAR.—Mr. Camruddinsaheb Desai, who died recently at his residence at Chiplun at the advanced age of 87 belonged to a Mahomedan family, the Desais. He was considered and recognized to be the head of the Mahomedan community of Chiplun, its surroundings and of many other parts of the District. He always tried to preserve peace and union among all classes of people and carried out many works of public utility. He served the Municipality, Taluka Local Board and District Local Board for a period of 20 years and it was only recently that he severed his connection from those bodies owing to his old age. His services to the Municipality and Local Board were of much value and they were greatly appreciated. His death has caused a loss not only to his family but to the whole part of Konkan, where he is known as "Kamruddinsett."

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening :—

March........	Pioneer	Adams
Cavatina........	Poliuto (I Martiri)......	Donizetti
A Patrol	Siamese	Lincke
B A Dream Picture	The Phantom Brigade...	Myddleton
Grand Selection	Carmen No 2............	Bizet
Valse	Wiener Frauen	Lehar
Selection	The Quaker Girl	Monckton
Galop	Trotzkopfchen	Faust

PIPE BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. P. Lane and Officers, the Band of the 96th Berar Infantry, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

Overture.....	Guillaume Tell...........	Rossini
Selection ...	The Merry Widow	Franz Lehar
Valse	The Chocolate Soldier...	Oscar Straus
Intermezzo ...	Forget me not	A Macbeth
Selection......	Veronique	A Messager
Serenade......	Aboo Tabok	T W Thurban
Dances	Two Slavonic No VI and III)	Dvorak
Two step......	Yip-I-Addy-I Ay...........	J H Flynn

PIPE PROGRAMME.

Lord Leven's March.

Strathspey—The Queen's Welcome to Deeside.

The 25th King's Own Farewell to Aden.

The Barren Rocks of Aden.

Reel—My wife is off to the hills.

Jokhmi Die March.

Satmshphey—Highland Whiskey.

We will take the High Road.

NEW MASONIC LODGE IN BOMBAY.

A LARGE and representative gathering of Freemasons assembled in the Masonic temple, Bombay, on Monday evening, to witness the ceremony of the consecration of Lodge St. Patrick, No. 319, under the Irish Constitution, and the installation of its first Master R. W. Bro. Frank Hogan. The Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India was strongly represented on the occasion, but unfortunately, the District Grand Master and the Deputy District Master on the English side were otherwise engaged and could not attend, but sent three of their officers to take part in the proceedings. Both ceremonies were most impressively conducted by R. W. Bro H. P. Gibbs, Grand Superintendent of Scottish Lodges in Southern India, who had come all the way from Bangalore for the purpose.

After he had been installed, the Master invested his officers as follows—Bros. W. Stephens, S. W., J. A. Gunn, J. W.; R. D. Hughes, Secretary; E. F. Taylor, Asst. Secretary; C. H. Stephens; Treasurer; P. Sullivan, Chaplain; E. E. Morris, Director of Ceremonies; J. Smith, S. D.; J. E. Street, J. D.; J. Clarke, Sword Bearer; E. M. O'Connor, Director of Music; A. F. Smith, Steward, J Avery, I. G.; A. E. Cook, Tyler.

Subsequently the brethren adjourned to the Banqueting Hall, which was most artistically decorated, emblems of the "Emerald Isle" being much in evidence on all hands, even unto the dinner rolls which were embellished, with the "dear little Shamrock." The band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers was in attendance and played a programme of well selected music, while the speech making was liberally interspersed with vocal contributions from the members of "St. Patrick" and their guests.

In giving the toast of the newly installed Master R. W. Bro. Gibbs made a highly interesting speech in the course of which he referred to the exceedingly active part that Bro. Hogan had played in the Masonic life of Western India and wished the new Irish Lodge a long and successful career.

R. W. Bro. Darashaw Chichgur, one of the oldest and most esteemed Masons in the Presidency, delivered a very happy speech in toasting the Officers of the Lodge, in which he expressed the fervent hope that the time would come when the whole of Freemasonry would come within the jurisdiction of one consolidated Constitution, the same line of thought receiving expression from several of the speakers who followed him.

In all respects the evening was a thorough success, and reflected the greatest credit on all who were responsible for organising it.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Notice against a Bank Manager.

BEFORE Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. N. N. Saher presented an information on behalf of Prince Mansur Khachur of Jasdan against Mr. Chunilal D. Sariaya, Manager of the Indian Specie Bank and Mr. G. G. Craig charging them with criminal breach of trust and abetment thereof.

The complaint arises out of transactions concerning some heavy loans on the security of jewellery, the complainant alleging that the defendants; by their wrongful retention of a portion of the security in the course of a transference of the loans, had diminished the value of the security and caused him loss.

His Lordship ordered a notice to be issued calling on the defendants to show cause.

CHEATING A WOMAN.

Heavy Fine Inflicted.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Detective Superintendent Sullivan had charged Navajbai Golwalla, a Parsi woman, with cheating and committing breach of trust of her sister Hirabai Darashah Shroff, in respect of gold ornaments valued at Rs. 4,000, and Bahadhurji Rustamji and Jerbai with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence.

The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 1,000 each with the alternative of four months' rigorous imprisonment. The amount of the fine if recovered was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Jeffreys charged one Somla Gopal, a domestic servant in the employ of one Ardeshir Hormasji Ghadiali of the Gramophone Company, Church Gate Street, with the theft of Rs. 580 in currency notes.

The prosecution case was that in March last, the complainant informed the police that the accused had absconded after committing the theft. Inquiries were made and a constable was sent to Gamdevi where the accused was arrested on the 29th March, and Rs. 525 in cash and notes and some new clothing, of the aggregate value of Rs. 560, were recovered from him. The accused was brought down to Bombay on an extradition warrant.

The accused pleaded guilty and his Worship sentenced him to receive twelve stripes.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 9.

The general rainfall has continued in Assam and has spread westwards over Eastern Bengal and Bengal proper. In Lower Burma the rainfall has been nearly general and a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, elsewhere the weather has been practically dry. The principle amounts are : Rangoon and Silchar, one and a half inches; Cherrapoonjee, three inches. The forecast shows no important change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 8th May, giving data for the proceeding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal at Delhi and in defect elsewhere.

The United Provinces. Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now normal during the day; it is in defect at night in the north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in north Rajputana. Minimum temperature is below normal in Upper Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Khathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Dessa and Bhavnagar Para and in defect at Neemuch and Surat; night temperature is below normal at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the eastern half of the division. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air and temperature are nearly equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—A few thunder-storm have occurred in Malabar and Mysore; no rainfall however has been reported from any station.

A few thunder-storms may possibly occur in Madras Deccan, south Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 9th May, was 29·825 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Homayun," May 10.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer "Homayun," will sail for Genoa from the stream this afternoon at 12-30 p.m. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at the Ballard Pier at 12 noon for medical inspection and deck passengers at 8-30 a m at the disinfection Shed, Prince's Dock. The following is a list of cabin passengers :—

Brackenbury, Major W J N	Hope Sergt, Mrs and three children
Boolchund, Mr	Mahomed Ally Khan, Mr
Canner, Mr A J	Ram Murti, Professor
Emmeson, Mr	Webb, Mr H E
Haji Md Ally Mr and son	

The Canadian Government has appointed the Rev. C. W. Gordon, the well-known novelists, as chairman of an Arbitration Board to settle the miners' strike in Western Canada.

WAVERLEY PEN.

To write quickly and legibly use a Waverley Pen. Its outstanding merits have made it the world's favourite—the "Boon and Blessing" Pen. Its enticing action, its smooth turned up point, its durability make it incomparably the best nib and the cheapest. Writers desiring ease and speed simply cannot do without a Waverley.

6 Annas per box.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers.

To be obtained from Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., at all their Branches.

SEASIDE SHOOTING.

Safe Ranges Around the Coasts.

Is all right with the shooting of our soldiers? Probably few who have studied the subject will unhesitatingly say "Yes."

A correspondent, who has given close atttention to the matter for many years, has some interesting suggestions to make. The first and most important point in his criticism is that the present method of shooting at fixed targets at known distances affords no criterion as to a soldier's efficiency with a rifle under war conditions.

He urges that "fixed target shooting will never make a man a rifle shot, nor will firing at crossing targets at fixed distances, the reason being that it is easy to study and manipulate crossing targets by making an angle with the object aimed at from either side of the centre of the sight bar and the foresight and aiming straight in, or by aiming at a spot and firing just as the targets are coming up to the spot which the bullet will pass."

To remedy this state of affairs he suggests that:—

(a) The Government should provide rifle ranges where soldiers and others may practise under conditions as nearly approximating war conditions as possible.

(b) Ranges should be within easy distance of every large town at a small cost. Such ranges, which would be quite safe, might be procurable all round the British coast, and that arrangements should be made with the railway companies for very cheap tickets to those who wish to use them for practice.

(c) The targets should move in sinuous lines towards the riflemen.

(d) The grants of ammunition should be very much larger. In order to save expense a thousand rounds of miniature 22 ammunition, in addition to double the quantity of serwice ammunition now given, might be issued to each rifleman annually.

(e) Soldiers and riflemen to be efficient for active service in modern warfare must be trained to shoot at night time.

(f) The positions of shooting should be those which least expose the rifleman while at the same time giving him the greatest accuracy. All riflemen should be encouraged to shoot with the hand or wrist resting on the ground because the exposed portion of the body is thereby considerably reduced.

The necessity for attention to the subject is, our correspondent states, most important because 80 per cent. of hits in modern warfare are due to rifle fire.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A CORONATION GIFT.

A Coronation gift as we have already mentioned briefly in our columns, has reached. England from the women of St. Vincent. The gift, a parasol, is composed entirely of British Empire materials, and is made of finely embroidered muslin worked by several native ladies. The artistic shadow work, which is a prominent feature of the parasol, is peculiar to the West Indies, but has been steadily gaining in favour by Englishwomen for the past few years. The white embroidered shadow work is done on finest muslin, the pattern being taken from a parasol of Japanese shape. It is made without seems and is mounted over pink silk with pink chiffon frills all round the edge, while it is lined inside with gathered chiffon. The stick is of native wood, and the gold handle is a model of the lovely West Indian conch shell the inside of which is in shaded pink enemel work. The idea originated with Lady Sadler, wife of the Governor of the Windward Island, and the Hon. Mrs. Murray, wife of the administrator of St. Vincent. It is certain that no toiltte this summer will be complete without an imposing parasol. Sunshades, have already made their appearance, and promise to vie millinery both in colour effects and decoration. Artistic work is to be lavished both in hand-painting and in embroidery. Chiffon sunshades and rich silken ones are produced in every conceivable hue, while crochet and lace covers in white, cream, or ecru will furnish a relief from the mass of colour.

SMALL HATS AND THE SUNSHADE.

When hats are small, as they appear to be, on the whole, this year, the sunshade takes on extra importance; also this year's sunshades are much larger than we have hitherto been accustomed to use. The handles are very decorative, and show a practical tendency in many instances; there are fewer grotesque, and animal heads are not nearly so popular as they were. Much favour is accorded a brown stem, cut into tendrils, and having a figure in art nouveau fashion, carved in colour, and resting gracefully against the stem; these new handles have the recommendation that they are decidedly graceful, and, further, they introduce the necessary note of colour. An expended lotus bloom, carved in tinted horn, forms one of the extraordinarily large round plaques that complete some of the new lace-trimmed parasols. Other handles of coloured horn are fitted with a mirror, placed at such an angle that the lady by whom it is carried may glance at herself without attracting undue attention; while a clever little device that accompanies the mirror handle has the appearance of a silken pompon hanging from the stick. This seeming pompon is in reality a small bag, and when opened out reveals a powder-puff.

CARVED IVORY HANDLES.

Carved ivory is still very popular for plain silk sunshades; the latest of these is the head of John Bull, with a black hat, coloured neckerchief, and a somewhat highly tinted complexion. Carved ivory balls, balls of crystal, and pebbles shaped into oval form and mounted on claws will be much used; while handles which have a wide loop, quite large enough to allow the arm to be passed through, are certain to be popular. A plaited straw loop, into which various colours have been introduced, may be quoted as a convenient finish for a sunshade that can be carried on all occasions; while for the ever-popular tussore sunshade the favourite form of handle will undoubtedly be the tinted horn. One example was made of tussore lined with lettuce-green; the stick was of lettuce-green horn, over which an acanthus leaf in a dark tone of the same hue formed a loop. Loops of coloured leather and suede are also to be found among the more useful varieties. En-tout-cas, which will shortly be in demand, have borrowed a little radiance of hue, and scarlet ones are freely displayed, the handles of cut crystal that invariably finish them are plainly set on sticks of cherry-wood with a broad gold band. Large sunshades of dark green silk, and deep blue ones, have contrasting borders inset in stripes, which may be either wide or narrow. Sometimes the lining is permitted to form the contrasting colour; in others the silk tassels are in some vividly contrasting shade. A pretty fashion is that of adorning the handle with a knot of wide silk, ending in short loops, while on some of the more delicate and filmy sunshades much elaboration will be bestowed on carved and gemmed handles.

The Economy of "Paisley Flour"

is so great that 2 oz. is sufficient to raise a pound of ordinary flour. And do you know that when "Paisley Flour" is used, cake making at home is really very little trouble. Also you know that all the ingredients are clean and sound when you bake at home.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

(Trade Mark)

Made by Brown & Polson, and sold in tins containing useful recipes.

LIKE A STAB IN THE BACK.

One of the symptoms of kidney disease is a pain like a stab in the back. Others are: Dropsical swellings, dull ache in the loins, lumbago, urinary disorders, gravel and stone, uric acid poisoning, rheumatic pains, puffy eyes, inflammation of the bladder, weakness and drowsiness, impure blood, headaches and dizziness.

"EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY."

Kidney complaint does not affect everyone in the same way. No patient has ALL the symptoms, but EVERY patient has some of them. If, however, you have ANY trace of kidney and bladder weakness, your trouble may already have reached a more serious stage than you think. The kidneys may be breaking down, and the bladder may suddenly lose control of the water.

Doan's Blackache Kidney Pills cure disease by cleansing the urinary system, keeping the bladder active and helping the kidneys to throw off the excess uric acid and other poisons that cause the above symptoms and diseases. Doan's pills reach the CAUSE of kidney disease, that is why cures are lasting.

"The pains I had in my back were just like a stab," says Mr. C. Poynter, of 89, College Road, Masbro', Rotherham, England. "There were painful bladder disorders, too, and the water contained sediment.

"My ankles swelled, and I thought dropsy was setting in. I was always tired, and my heart was affected.

"I felt much better when I had taken two boxes of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and before long he medicine made me well. IT IS THREE YEARS, SINCE I WAS CURED, yet I still keep well."

Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8-0; all dealers, DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O. Box 20, BOMBAY.

THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER for Baths, Lavatories, &c.

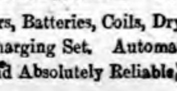
MOTOR MAGNETOS "FULLER"

MOTOR ACCESSORIES "FULLER"

Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c.

FULLER" Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable.

You connect the Accumulator at night.



It is fully charged in the morning.

Insist on "FULLER," the British make.

Sole Agent, India :—D. R. DADY,

Church Gate St., and 5, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.

Tired Feeling?

Prof. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls,

The ideal, natural, positive remedy for that tired feeling.

Gives a good appetite, makes you strong. Makes you feel good and look good.

Makes rich, red blood.

Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.

Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels.

The finest tonic medicine for old and young.

For workers or thinkers.

For students and the aged.

A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.

Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Rs. 5-8-0 for 3 bottles.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

JUMMA MUSJID, No. 2, BOMBAY.

What's the use?

What's the use of enduring those frightful pains in your face, when ten minutes rubbing with Little's Oriental Balm will bring relief?

Neuralgia is nothing but tortured nerves. But those nerves quivering with agony, unfit you for sleep, work or enjoyment. "Little's Oriental Balm" soothes, comforts, relieves—stops the pain.

And you are well.

To those who have tried hot bandages and various remedies without effect, the painstopping power of this wonderful Balm seems almost beyond belief.

If Neuralgia torments you, use Little's Oriental Balm. Keep a bottle always handy. It is the best insurance against all aches and pains.

Sold at Rs. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

The Unrivalled Killer!
Fatal to insect life—harmless to everything else. Sold in tins and bottles only, but be sure you get—
KEATING'S
POWDER
Kills Fleas, Flies, Bugs, Beetles, etc.

MAKE YOUR OWN CIGARETTES
WITH
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Cigarette Paper.
THEY ARE TWICE AS GOOD.
LARGEST SALE IN GT BRITAIN
ASK YOUR TOBACCONIST FOR AG

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 406, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Corinthia, 2,356 tons, Captain D Smith, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Monte Video, 29th March via Durban, &c, with ballast.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Hasemee, 993 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Aden 29th April with a general cargo, 5 horses and 26 passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, 2,285 tons, Captain C C Shapland, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Glasgow April 1, via Liverpool with a general cargo.

The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain J Younger, will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Fazilka, 2,697 tons, Captain W E Whittingham, sailed on Tuesday for Rangoon, with ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer	Capt J D Dick	Flagship
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr B H Jones	R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr C M Luck	R I M
H M S Sphinx	Comdr J Harvey B N	Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr A St C Bowden	R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr N B Huddleston	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Capt C S Hickman	Survey St
R I M S Palinurus	Lt W Taylor	Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 9.

Angus	3330	Wakers	T Morrison & Co
Brinkburn	2420	Jelland	W & A G & Co
Budris	1613	Jones	B & P S N Co
Beme	1899	Younger	Rangoon Shaw Wallace & Co
Craigard	2128	Barnes	T Morrison & Co
Crosby	[illegible]	Bony	W & Graham & Co
Daylight (ship)	[illegible]98	Byde	Standard Oil Co
Etonian	2444	Davies	T Morrison & Co
Fazilka	2693	LeGrand	M M & Co
Gymeric	2558	Williams	E Tajbhoy
Iydeno	2277	Binks	T Morrison & Co
Kasara	501	Elton	M M & Co
Lawada	2124	Wellingham	M M & Co
Mazagon	3279	Cocklin	M M & Co
Nairn	3627	Lasson	Bombay Co
Nurani	2870	Crebbin	T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	Shah S N Co
Watoonga	1609	Bamber	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Cilicia	2352	Mallett	Dunkirk	20-5	K Nixon & Co
B Buffalo	2583	Cheltor	Hull via Karachi	11-5	J Finlay & Co
C&R Locksley Hall	2310	Mason	Manchester	21-5	Killick Nixon & Co
D&E Surada	3410	Alton	Rangoon	8-5	M M & Co
F Clan Alpine	2285	Shapland	N F		N F J F & Co
G Bagdale	1934	Kirby	Port Said	20-5	J M & Co
H Naderi	1168	Lorwe	R S Ports	12-5	B & P S N Co
K Langbank	2936	Rout	Antwerp	20-5	W & A Graham & Co
M Corinthia	2356	Smith	Dunkirk	20-5	W&AG&Co
N Pendu	2921	Millson	Baltimore	16-5	B A Willis
O Kanzler	2863	Schatt	Zanzibar	15-5	A S & Co
P Burnholme	2183	Storm	Dunkirk	20-5	W & A Graham & Co
Q Umona	2388	Mitchell	Middlesbrough	17-5	W & A Graham & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Clan Macnab	2932	Ridgway	N F		N F J F & Co
2 Elysia	3995	Robertson	Liverpool	20-5	W & A Graham & Co
4 D Balduino	2684	Maganzini	Genoa	15-5	Rubattino Line
5 Istar	2979	Jacob	Dunkirk	20-5	K Nixon & Co
6 Ohyebassa	3992	Wadge	Antwerp	11-5	M M & Co
7 Bohemia	3305	Gillhuber	Trieste	16-5	A L S N Co
8 Magician	3271	Harris	Liverpool	16-5	W & A Graham & Co
9 Hohenfels	3408	Muller	Karachi	16-5	W & A Graham & Co
10 & 11 Delhi	4900	Bradshaw	Shanghai	10-5	P & O S N Co
12 Egypt	4207	Summers	London	20-5	P & O Co
14 Dwarka	799	Moxon	Busreh	11-5	M M & Co
16 Hoseinee	993	Hughes	Jeddah	15-5	B & PSNCo
M W D D					
Ischia	3480	Belsito	Hongkong	16-5	Rubattino Line

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
8	Corinthia	Smith	M Video, Mar 29
	Hoseinee	Hughes	Aden, Apr 29
	Clan Alpine	Shapland	Glasgow Apr 1
9	H M S Espiegle	Lefroy	Muscat, May 1

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Fazilka	Whittingham.	Rangoon

The steamer Beme, Younger, for Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Annaberg, for Amsterdam.
" Corinthia, for Liverpool.
" Mazagon, for Calcutta.
" Hoseinee, for Jeddah.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The German East Africa Line steamer Praesident, left Mombasa for Bombay yesterday.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Armand Behic, left Colombo for Bombay on 8th instant, and she is expected here on the 11th instant, at 8 a.m.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, homeward bound passed Suez on the 5th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, left Suez on the morning of the 8th instant.

The P & O S N Co's steamer Himalaya, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 8th instant and the same Co's steamer Mongolia, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, left London on the evening of the 6th instant and the same Co's steamer Berbera, left London for Bombay and Karachi on the evening of the 6th instant.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	2	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomarkhadi and Dongri	6	6	25
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	11	11	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	4	2	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	4	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	4	2	3
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	7	12
Total	37	35	106
This day last year	26	28	122
Small-pox	7	3	0

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

May 8th, 1911.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	61	34	6
B	104	97	3
B	154	159	26
C	71	44	13
D	148	79	8
E	116	25	2
E	70	72	9
F	35	7	2
G	50	3	1
Total	809	520	70
Same as date	1,[illegible]		

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AND
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Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2 " "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2 " "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2 " "
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	3 10 0 per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg.	3 10 0 " "
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0 per 8 gallons.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 10th May, 1911.

FOR THE INVESTOR.

People with money to invest and anxious for "a safe thing" will welcome the advent of an "Indian Investors' Year-Book" which has just been prepared by Mr. G. H. Le Maistre, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, and published by *Capital*. People with money usually seek the advice of their friends in these matters, but friends are sometimes as much misled as those they would lead, so a guide to wealth—or at least to a safe investment—is a desideratum. We do not imagine that a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, as such, can lay claim to be considered an authority on finance, but Mr. Le Maistre has had valuable assistance, which counts for much. His object, in publishing the work, he explains, is to draw attention to the various classes of investments in India and to place before the investor reliable and authentic information in regard to all important public institutions and joint stock companies, whether under European or Indian management, confining the work in its present, the first, edition to companies with rupee capital, though for the convenience of investors and shareholders in India, companies registered in Great Britain, whose shares are quoted in the Indian Stock Exchanges, have also been included. The edition deals with investments of the aggregate face-value of approximately thirty-six and a half crores, and is, except in the case of banks and railways, limited to companies working in Bengal, Assam and Upper India. Next edition will deal with Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon concerns, for the publication is to be an annual venture. Each section, by the way, is preceded by an introductory chapter, dealing fully with the particular industry or class of investment. These chapters are designed to give the investor the latest information available as to the immediate future prospects of the various industries and to draw his attention to the main factors which should guide him in the selection of a particular investment for his capital. The greatest care, all we assured, has been taken to ensure as high a degree of accuracy and completeness as possible. Managing agents, secretaries and bank managers have been consulted and furnished information which Mr. Le Maistre has utilised, while the proof sheets of the chapter on coal have been supervised by Sir Ernest Cable. Then Mr. Shirley Tremearne has endorsed that on jute and the proprietors of *Capital* have given the compiler access to their records. We may take it therefore that the Indian "Investors' Year-book" is worthy of respectful consideration.

Concerning banks, Mr. Le Maistre does not tell us which to avoid, though he gives us a lucid history of banking in India—which he considers to be still in its infancy. But he observes that the general tendency in India has been towards a higher level of prices and to a smaller yield on the shares. How much further this process will continue it is impossible to say, but it is open to question whether a much higher level will be reached, except in response to a higher range of dividends. The possibility of higher dividends is considered, but Mr. Le Maistre thinks it is obvious that the percentage of profit must have advanced to a figure considerably in excess of the existing rate of dividend before an increased dividend can be expected. "A marked feature of the present day, the result no doubt of the greatly increased cost of living generally, is the endeavour among a large class of investors to obtain a higher return on their capital than was the case a few years ago, and the willingness to accept a certain amount of risk to attain this object. This tendency is one which so far as it is possible to judge, is not likely to diminish and the result, if the process is continued, will be a gradual fall of gilt-edged securities, and in consequence a rise in the yield obtainable from them, brought about by the change in the views and wishes of investors." Mr. Le Maistre warns those who would consult his work that the value of shares depends mainly upon the earning power of the institutions behind them and on the amount of capital seeking investment as compared with the total amount of investments available, as well as to some considerable extent on the taste and predilection of the investor for any particular class of shares at any particular time. "There is such a thing as fashion in stocks and shares as in other things," observes the writer, "and when shares become over-valued prudent people reduce their holdings. Fools follow the fashion. Wise men endeavour to be in advance of it. These are considerations which the investor will do well to weigh carefully before placing too large a proportion of his capital in highly-priced shares returning a low rate of interest when the possibility of a fall in price is a contingency which cannot be over-looked."

We do not know that this information will prove very enlightening to him who is in need of a guide to investments; rather will it serve to mystify him and send him for counsel to the nearest honest broker of his acquaintance. And as regards jute, we fear the inference is we had better leave it alone, for we read that the rise in the price of the raw material, which has been so marked a feature of recent years, is entirely detrimental to the industry and to its expansion. And again : "The unsatisfactory state into which this industry has now drifted, is due to a too rapid expansion of the loom power." Raw material has gone up; the product has fallen in price. The middleman waters the jute and reaps an illicit gain, but few mills are now working at a profit. Nothing is told us of cotton, but next year we may learn something. Railways are regarded as a very secure class of investment—dividends not high but very steady. Tea we must be cautious about, and as for coal we are warned that the only fields which, from a commercial point of view, need be considered at present and for some years to come are Raneegunge and Jherria, as practically the whole of the workable portion of the Karkabari field, which is still undeveloped, is owned by the East India Railway Company and retained by that Company as a reserve for future requirements. Those who would invest in coal shares are bidden to remember that though the life of the majority of the existing coal companies is a fairly long one and some of them possess reserves of coal which will carry them well into the next century, they only are wise who build up a depreciation fund or reserve fund, either to acquire additional coal lands to prolong the life of the company or to be in a position to return shareholders their capital when their coal is exhausted.

FAMOUS CHAIR AT OXFORD. The recent keen contest at Oxford for the chair of poetry in the University between the President of Magdalen College and Canon Beeching—in which the former was successful by a narrow majority—reminds us that this professorship though its emoluments are somewhat slight—not quite amounting to even two hundred pounds a year—is much coveted even by very distinguished persons. Dr. Warren the new professor has not only been the head of Magdalen College for the last quarter of a century, but was also Vice Chancellor for a number of years. He is a distinguished critic of poetry, having published several volumes of essays on the chief poets, which are much prized, and he has also attempted poetry himself. His rival, Canon Beeching, is also a critic of a high order whose works are widely read. As he is the younger man he can well hope to succeed Dr. Warren five years hence when his term will be over. For the professors of poetry are elected only for five years and not for life like most of their fellows in the University. A professor can be re elected for a second term of five years but at the end of that time he must retire and is disqualified from appearing as a candidate again by the statutes of this chair. Most of the holders were re-elected when their first time expired but, since 1895 new men have been elected every five years. Mr. Mackail who has just vacated the chair is a skilful translator especially of Greek poetry and his version of the Odyssey is much admired. Both he and his predecessor, Mr. Andrew Bradly, are younger than Dr. Warren who is probably the oldest of all the past professors to come to this chair, at fifty-eight. The reason only the chair is so much coveted is that it has been held in the past by some great men who have distinguished themselves both in poetry and in criticism. Matthew Arnold was the best known of later Oxford Professors of Poetry. But it is not so well known that Keble the poet of the "Christian Year" and Thomas Warton, the Poet Laureate and friend of Dr. Johnson also held the chair. Milman was another of the distinguished predecessors of Dr. Warren and he too was a poet of a high order though his later fame as an ecclesiastical historian has overshadowed his reputation as a bard. The lectures which these poets gave were all more or less important, and it is curious to observe that some of them gave their lectures in Latin. Keble lectured on poetry in Latin and specially important were the earlier lectures on the sacred poetry of the Hebrews, also in Latin, by Lowth afterwards Bishop of London. They marked an epoch by their treatment of the poetical books of the Old Testament. Matthew Arnold's pronouncements were also remarkable and did much to stimulate thought on poetry and criticism. Among the successors of Matthew Arnold, who retired from the chair in 1867 after a double term, much to the disappointment of the University who could not re-elect him though they had a great desire, and there was some talk of changing the statutes especially for him, the most distinguished names are those of Campbell Shairp and Francis Palgrave who were both of them critics as well as poets. The latter's fine feeling for poetry as well as his critical ability have made his Golden Treasury deservedly popular wherever the English language is spoken, as the one standard selection of lyrical poetry in our tongue. Mr. William Courthope who succeeded Palgrave in 1895 has shown his mettle not only by his lecturers on Taste delivered from this chair but also by his monumental history of English poetry which he has recently completed in six volumes. One of his predecessors whom we have already mentioned, Thomas Warton, had also written a century and a quarter ago, a history which had for too long been our only record of poetical achievement. Mr. Courthope has now furnished us with a second record which bids fair to enjoy as long a popularity. From this very brief glance at the fame and achievements of some past occupants of the chair it will be seen why there should be a keen contest for it among distinguished men.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S BILL. Lord Lansdowne's proposals have evidently only secured the assent of peers of his own party with difficulty. They are beyond the limit to which the Lords would willingly go, and their announcement was received with coldness and gloom. However, in spite of the stormy attack of the *Morning Post*, which is evidently inspired by some recalcitrants, Lord Lansdowne doubtless has his followers in hand and his bill will in due course receive the assent of the House. It seems to bear the impress of Lord Rosebery's hand, but however much Lord Lansdowne may be indebted to the Liberal Lord for assistance in framing his proposals, he deserves to be congratulated by all impartial minds upon an honest and well-reasoned attempt to meet the wishes of the democracy, as they have been expressed at the last two elections. The Lords have been forced to surrender with a pistol at their heads, but it is only fair to recognise that their surrender once made, they have approached the people in no niggling spirit, but have met their desires with just and almost generous recognition. We consider that Lord Lansdowne's proposals, though doubtless not perfect in themselves, contain at least nearly all that is essential to a solution of the problem. This fact receives recognition in Lord Morley's speech. On behalf of the Government, he gives it so much approval that he suggests Ministers may not improbably appropriate it to themselves and tack it on the end of Veto Bill. Government by their possible intention to substitute these for any reforms of their own acknowledge their justice. Still they are not satisfied. Lord Morley was commissioned to say at the same time that the proposals are "inadequate and illusory," and that they "retain in effect the supremacy of the House of Lords." Lord Morley's speech is inconsistent and displays the weakness of the Government position. Did they really consider that Lord Lansdowne's proposals are inadequate, they should logically amend them by extending them on a broader basis. A veto, which leaves the upper chamber neither advisory nor legislative, an anomalous hybrid, is obviously but a clumsy pretext, but the Government cannot part with it because they are pledged to Mr. Redmond.

H.M.S., "Espiegle" Commander C. Maxwell-Lefroy, arrived here yesterday from Muscat,

Mr. Justice Radford Young will take his seat on the Chief Court bench, Rangoon, on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Davie of Messrs. Killner and Co. has been elected Master of the Punjab Trades Association.

It is understood that there will be a camp at the Delhi Durbar for Mutiny veterans, and details regarding this will be shortly announced.

The strike of coolies at Simla ended on Saturday, when about 200 returned to the station. The remainder were reported to be coming in on the following day.

The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th April, 1911, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1910 of 492,002 maunds and Rs. 37,547 in the earnings.

In the Calcutta Markets, jute is steady with little offering. Gunnies weakened, but the mills declined to discuss business. Shares are active at steady prices ; the jute shares are neglected.

In an official report just issued it is stated that the work of removing the capital and crowning figures of the Asoka pillars at Rampurwa, in the Champaran district, to the Imperial Museum at Calcutta, was completed last year.

The new steamer "Angora" with the English mails arrived at Rangoon yesterday morning having made a run from Saugor in forty-three hours which is one of fastest trips ever made from Calcutta by British India boats.

The constable, Nund Singh, who ran amok on Monday at Rangoon when ordered to be locked up, has been sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of being in possession of stolen eggs. The charge of voluntarily causing hurt to Inspector Stokes will be heard next week.

Reformation of young criminals in the Rangoon jail under what is known in England as the Borstal system by means of personal instruction in practical and theoretical branches, carpentry and lessons in geometry, has been taken in hand by the authorities, which, if successful, will be introduced on an extended scale in all the jails in the provinces and possibly in India also.

A correspondent sends news that the Amir has ordered a workshop to be built outside the Kabul gate of Jellalabad City, where apparently there are no means of carrying out iron or steel work. Orders have, further, been issued for new roads from Laghman, one to Nimla and the other to Pira Khel. These are intended to improve communications in the Khugiani country.

"SPIRITUAL SCIENCE:"

By Sir W. E. Cooper.

I.

We should like to begin—and end our review of this amazing book with a short monosyllable, Trash. But the venerable age of the author and the seeming sincerity of the delusion under which he labours, that in this bulky volume he is announcing a new gospel and making a valuable contribution to serious thought, compel us reluctantly to give as briefly as we can our reasons for our conclusion. We should certainly have been disposed to deal more gently with our author but for a note of aggressive arrogance running through the whole astounding presentment of his case. His words are often enough words of commendable humility, but the spirit is only too plainly the spirit of vanity and a singularly ill-founded assurance that he possesses the highest qualifications for his self-imposed task. We are told at the very beginning of the book and we are told again and again ad nauseam, as we toil through its far too numerous pages, that Sir W. Cooper is a hard headed, practical, business-man, full of common sense, and sanity. We are early convinced that whatever claim Sir William may have once had to this endowment, at present he greatly, often pathetically exaggerates it. Nor are we inclined to admit that the mind of the ordinarily successful business man, vaunting itself on such qualities as practicality, and common-sense is best fitted for, or even capable of, turning on the verge of senility to the study of profound philosophical, ethical, and metaphysical problems.

No one can read two pages of this book, dip into it where you please, without realizing that the author has been hurried by a new-born hobby into an enterprise far beyond his powers. He is no more competent to deal with the problems of which he has but a faint hazy general view, than a fourth form school-boy is competent to edit critically the plays of Æschylus, or expound the mysteries of non-Euclidean space. We gather from the book that the writer, after having spent an arduous and busy life chiefly occupied with commerce, turned his attention (or had it turned for him) in 1909 to occultism. In less than two years then and urging at the time on the normal span of man's life, close upon his 70th year, this versatile old gentleman whose tedious boast is that he is nothing if not up-to-date, feels impelled to fling an enormous volume of the wildest crudities upon the world, as his contribution to what he calls the Eternal verities. He may have been a most successful chairman of the Muir Mills, Cawnpore, but as a champion of Spiritual science, he is assuredly a conspicuous and lamentable failure.

Throughout his polemic he sets up objections, which no reasonable or competent opponent would dream of setting up, as idlers set up ninepins for the pleasure of bowling them over. He has no notion, not the faintest conception seemingly, of the objections which might be advanced against his exuberant advocacy. He is one of those undisciplined, half educated men, of which our time is too prolific, who conceive themselves to be gifted with remarkable powers of expression, and an instantaneous grasp of the most complicated subjects. His style is—simply execrable. It is hard to read a page, often five consecutive lines, without having one's literary nerves jarred and whole being irritated by a barbarous series of what are meant for impressive verbal sorites. Late in life Sir William Cooper has been introduced to a new vocabulary. He revels in sonorous jargon composed of philosophic and mystical terms, without any definite idea, or for that matter care, what their meaning, if they all have a meaning, is. About eighty per cent of the paragraphs of this verbose work end in notes of admiration, and about fifty per cent of the sentences in each paragraph are similarly ornamented. This alone should suffice to place the writer. He is so amazed at his own revelation, thinks it so startling, novel, precious, and convincing that he emphasizes it throughout with what he feels for it himself, a veritable army of notes of applausive admiration. The truth is that Sir William is treading an old and well worn path.

The entire book as a contribution to thought or knowledge might very well have been compressed into ten pages, or better still into none. For what is this wonderful and priceless discovery, which the author offers to us as beyond the powers of Kings to compel, or the gold of millionaires to buy ? Nothing more or less than that man has a spiritual as well as a material body, and that the former is released at death, to continue in human form the same personal existence on another plane as it led on this while tied up to its physical counterpart. Whether this be true or not, it most assuredly is not new. Nor is there a vestige of novelty in Sir William's treatment of his subject. He has not the most rudimentary idea of what is and what is not evidence. He boasts interminably of his superiority to that attitude of "negativism" which he so much deplores in men of his own class. He bastes all sceptics and agnostics roundly for their illogicality and mulish obstinacy. And he is ludicrously satisfied with his own ingenuous train of reasoning, that what has convinced him, a hard headed, practical, up-to date etc., etc., man of business and the world surely ought to convince everybody. But while he is so ready to condemn all who may not accept his gospel gratefully on their knees of the grievous wickedness of illogicality and want of up-to-dateness, he is himself ignorant of the rudiments of logic or the requisites of a fair argument.

From first to last he displays in their most glaring forms the logical defects of the ignoratio elenchi, and petitio principii. He does not know either what he has to prove, or how to prove it. While appealing whenever it suits his purpose to do so, to Holy Writ, he is palpably severe on the misguided clergy and the orthodox for their adhesion to dogmatic creeds, and their reluctance to accept his improved, in place of the older Christianity. We are bold to say that in no work yet given to the public of equal pretensions to be serious and worthy, will be found anything to compare with the two chapters headed "Where two worlds meet" and "There is no death" with the first for sheer rhapsodical absurdity, with the last for utterly inconsequent reasoning.

We could summarize the whole book in very few words. Sir William, under the influence of Mr. Percy Beard, believes that he has witnessed certain spiritual manifestations which prove the survival in human form after death of human personalities. This is a "stupendous," "tremendous," "terrific" etc. etc., fact, which the world ought to know and accept. So he sets out to ram it down the throats of incredulous men in the street. He will prove it. How ! By reference chiefly to Scripture. Next by reference to the well known writings of Sir William, Crookes and Sir Oliver Lodge and Camille Flammarion, and the almost unknown masterpiece of the Revd. Arthur Chambers. Third by his own experiences with Mr. Percy Beard. It is clear or ought to be that the first two lines of "proof" are no proof at all for the Author's special purpose. Every one who is interested in these subjects has been familiar with these opinions. If they were not convinced by them, they are not likely to be convinced by Sir William's liberal citations from, and absurd running commentary, on them. In addition we are referred over and over again to the fact (if it be a fact) that there are twenty millions of men and women to-day who believe in this particular illumination given them direct from the Eternal Verities.

Sir William Cooper is so consistently vague and declamatory whenever we hope that he is coming to the promised proof that we really do not know whether his figures are correct or not, or where these twenty millions of present day believers in the Spiritual Body of man, as Sir William understands that term, are to be found. But granted that they exist, this is hardly evidence of the truth of what they believe. There may for all we know be a million or more honest souls who believe still, that the earth is flat, or that Bacon wrote "Hamlet." But we are not therefore bound to surrender our own private opinions on those points. From first to last Sir William's untrained mind reasons in this mode. All that is in the Bible is true. The Bible contains numerous instances of mortals having seen Angels, and the dead patriarchs and so forth. Therefore it must be true that the dead live in bodily form after death. What particularly annoys him is that even Christians, who are bound to accept the literal veracity of all that is found in the Bible still doubt the mediumistic proof, the survival of human personality. They are, he complains bitterly, giving the lie to holy Writ. With arguments of this kind we have no concern, except to observe in passing that they are not arguments at all. Indeed it is no real exaggeration to say that whenever throughout this seething mass of turgid phrase-making, the author indulges in what he believes to be an argument of his own, forsaking for the nonce his beloved "cool unemotional men of science" Sir William, Crookes, Flammarion, Sir O. Lodge, he talks not reason but sheer nonsense. This may appear too wide and sweeping a statement, but had we the whole space of this issue at our disposal, and time to spare, we undertake to make it good to the complete satisfaction of any competent judge. Open the book at random page 54.

Let the author speak for himself. "The attitude I have assumed here was precisely similar to that I have consistently taken up and maintained to each one of my life's affairs, namely an attitude of an open mind charged with expectancy and belief." That is Sir William's own description. What are we to say to a man who can deliberately in a book which is meant to reflect the Eternal Verities, display such utter ignorance of the contents of language, and the applicability of terms he evidently means to be forcibly precise! It would be interesting to hear him reconcile the open mind with that weight of belief which he admits encumbers it on approaching the subject.

Try again, page 14 this time. "The uniform result is that they (i. e. men of science) acknowledge the existence of some unseen, subtle terrific dynamic force moving with irresistible energy throughout the visible and invisible universe which then now admit to be spirit." Well, of course, if that is so, then cadit quaestio to this extent that spirit exists as separable from and independent of matter. But that is a very different thing from proving what our Author wants to prove namely that man has not only a spirit, but a spiritual body packed up with his material body and corresponding with it in every particular, so that when the latter dies, the former carries on personal existence in an immediately recognizable human form and moreover retains all its human idiosyncracies and characteristics. We do not get any nearer proving that assertion by loose and gassy talk about "terrific dynamic forces" etc. which science now uniformly admits to be spirit perhaps our first two dips have not yielded the best examples, but we are ready to accept any passage—even selected by the Author's admirers, and prove our assertion upon it, up to the hilt. But Sir William Cooper's sheet anchor, is always Sir Oliver Lodge's Survival of Man. Conceding that Sir O. Lodge is an eminent man of Science, we have no very high opinion of his reasoning in other fields for exploring which his mind was not trained, and upon which he like Sir W. Cooper turned his attention rather late in life.

No one who read Sir O. Lodge's "Survival of Man" critically can we think deny that it is full of bad and inconclusive reasoning ; that like so many physicists who usually deal with materials that do not lie, he is a poor judge of human testimony, and that throughout he shows a strong bias in favour of the hypothesis of the survival of human personality, which warps his appreciation of all the evidence he has to handle. The Revd. Arthur Chambers may be at once dismissed as contributing nothing of any value at all in the line of reasoning, while his personal experiences are of the usual kind. But we may observe generally that those who wish to find in such experiences proof of the survival of the human personality, are always uncritical. Here we have a supposed case of a dead woman coming back to tell her husband to keep clear of a commercial venture he was contemplating, which he did and was saved from ruin. Then we are told in another instance, that the "discarnate" dead have no more prevision of the future than we have, which seems highly probable. But most remarkable of all the "discarnate dead" never seem to change with the years. That is to say they appear to the incarnate not yet dead, just as they were at the time the latter best remember them and the peculiarities of their costume. This surely ought to suggest a subjective explanation, but it never does. We considered all the evidence adduced by Sir O. Lodge in the "Survival of Man," impartially and carefully. That is far better evidence than any Sir Wm. Cooper has to offer. But we found it unequal to the strain put upon it. It falls far short of conclusiveness. Indeed in our opinion it goes no way at all towards proving what Sir William is so anxious to prove, viz., that a man on dying carries not only his character, but his form, even his dress, it seems with him into the next world. What Sir William has got hold of is one of the most rudimentary teachings of Theosophy, namely that the Astral body of man is released at death and functions for a while on the plane of being next to this earth plane. Again we say that may or may not be true, but it most assuredly is not new ; nor is there a word in this extraordinary book which helps to confirm its truth.

X. X. X.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

South African Indian Question.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 9.

The Madras Provincial Conference met at noon to-day, Rai Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Chariar presiding. There was a fairly numerous attendance of the delegates and visitors. A number of resolutions on local matters were proposed and carried. One had reference to the Council regulations and another to the Indians in South Africa, the resolution on the latter being as follows :—"This Conference learns with some relief of negotiations now proceeding towards a solution of the South African Indians' question and calls on the people of India to continue unabated their moral and pecuniary support to their countrymen in South Africa, who have displayed unshaken firmness and incurred unparalleled sacrifices in a prolonged and difficult struggle. It further trusts that the settlement to be arrived at will not only remove all disabilities of Indians in South Africa, but establish complete equality of the people of this country with other subjects of the British Empire. This conference records its satisfaction at the prohibition by the Government of India of the indentured emigration to Natal from 1st July and it sincerely trusts that no heed will be paid to the representation of the Natal planters for reconsidering in any way the decision arrived at by the Government of India declaring the indentured emigration to Natal as unlawful."

PLAGUE INFECTION BY FLEAS.

Preventive Measures

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 9.

A press communique, issued by the Punjab Government states the spread of plague is due to the introduction of a specific bacillus into uninfected places by means of rat fleas carried in clothing and property. It has been proved by experiments at Bombay that the exposure of clothing to some temperature of 116 degrees (Farh.) is sufficient to kill all fleas even in thick quilts and razais. In the Punjab practically at all times of the year temperature, sufficient for pulicidal action, is available and the Lieut-Governor strongly recommends the adoption of this simple procedure and exposure of all clothing of persons from infected areas for full one hour to the sun.

The ninth annual Convention of the Australasian Section of the Theosophical Society was opened in Adelaide on the 14th April. It was reported that the growth of the movement had been so marked that the appointment of a permanent visiting lecturer and organiser was advisable. Permission is to be sought from Mrs. Besant to publish the Australian editon of "Popular Lectures on Theosophy" for presentation to libraries in the Commonwealth, and it was resolved to inaugurate a Fund for propaganda purposes in Australia. It was also agreed to hold the next annual Convention in Sydney.

CHINESE OPIUM AGREEMENT.

EXTINCTION OF TRADE IN 1917.

New Consolidated Import Tax.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, MAY 8.

The opium agreement between China and Britain was signed to-day.

The 1907 arrangement is continued on the following conditions:—

1.—China will annually diminish her production of opium, proportionately with the export of opium from India until the extinction of the trade in 1917.

2.—Recognizing China's successful prohibition, Britain agrees that the importation of Indian opium shall cease earlier, if native production ceases.

3.—Indian opium shall not be conveyed to provinces, which shall prove the local suppression of production, providing Shanghai and Canton are the last ports to be closed.

4.—Britain shall be granted facilities for, and the right of, investigating the diminution.

5.—China shall be granted facilities for and the right of investigating the sales and packing of opium in India.

6.—China undertaking to levy a uniform tax on Chinese opium, Britain agrees to a consolidated import tax of 350 taels a chest.

7.—China will forthwith remove provincial restrictions on wholesale Indian opium, and will not permit further taxation at the port of entry; otherwise Britain will suspend or terminate the agreement.

8.—The Indian exports of opium, which shall not exceed 30,600 chests in 1911, and which shall be reduced by 5,100 chests annually, shall be numbered and sealed.

9.—The agreement shall be subject to modification by both parties.

10.—The agreement shall come into operation immediately.

Annexe.—Lists are being prepared of the Indian opium stored at Hong Kong and bonded in the treaty ports. This opium shall be eligible for entry during the next seven days at the former duty. Other and uncertificated opium shall be debarred two months hence. In addition to the regular reduction, a third of these totals shall be deducted annually.

THE HAGUE, MAY 8.

In all probability the International Opium Conference will not be held this year.

Will Britain Pay?

LONDON, MAY 9.

The *Times*, in a leading article, to-day, says: "Drastic though the new Opium Agreement is, we believe that its purpose will be endorsed, not only by English public opinion, but by the bulk of the enlightened opinion in India. It still remains, however, to consider its precise effect upon Indian finances. The moral fervour is chiefly ours, but India has to pay. The prospect of the almost immediate termination of the trade will inevitably cause serious dislocation of the Indian Budget, and probably entail fresh taxation.

"We ought to recognise that the disappearance of the opium revenue imposes rather a grave responsibility on Britain, which becomes even more marked with reference to the Native States."

The *Times* asks whether Britain will bear part of the cost. Britain, it says, compensates innkeepers when licences are extinguished, and paid the cost of freeing slaves in the West Indies. "Are we," it says, "to treat the Princes and Chiefs of India less generously?"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

The big opium dealers here declare that they do not anticipate much immediate effect on the market by the agreement except in the direction of the strengthening of prices. The last sale prices were reasonable and some rise in the next sale is anticipated. The consolidated import tax will produce little effect as the Chinese dealers have laid in good stock, probably amounting to three months' supply.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN CHINA.

Mob Incited by High Price of Rice.

SHANGHAI, MAY 9.

Riots have broken out at Hangchow in consequence of the refusal of the merchants to lower the price of rice. Twenty shops and several mandarins' houses were destroyed. Many arrests were made and on the police refusing to release their prisoners, the mob wrecked the court buildings and the police stations. A number of policemen were injured. The troops were then called out and order was restored.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

Rebels Beyond Control.

EL PASO, MAY 9.

Notwithstanding that an armistice has been re-arranged the rebels, whom Senor Madero was unable to check, attacked Juarez yesterday evening.

After fierce fighting the rebels captured all the customs houses and all the bridges leading to Texas. The streets were strewn with dead and wounded.

It is reported that four persons were killed and nine wounded on the American side of the frontier.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, MAY 9.

The steamer "Africa," to-day shipped £150,000 gold for India.

REFORM OF THE LORDS.

Lord Lansdowne Introduces His Measure.

POSSIBLE SUPPLEMENT TO THE VETO BILL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 8.

The House of Lords was crowded to-day, when Lord Lansdowne in a speech lasting an hour and a half, introduced his Bill for the reform of the House of Lords.

He said that the amendment of the constitution of the House of Lords should proceed *pari passu* with the reform of the relationship of the two Houses.

The Opposition desired a second chamber commanding the confidence of the country by its authority, experience, and ability and above all its independence, which could be trusted to use its powers fairly towards both parties.

Lord Lansdowne proposed that the new chamber should be composed firstly, of a hundred peers elected by their compeers from peers, who had been or were holders of high office, Army officers, former members of the House of Commons, Lord Mayors and Provosts; secondly, one hundred and twenty persons elected by electoral colleges composed of the Commons, according to territorial distribution, to be established by commissioners; thirdly, one hundred appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of Ministers in the same manner as select committees of the House of Commons were at present appointed.

All three classes would be Lords of Parliament and would sit for twelve years, but one-fourth of each class would retire every three years by ballot, though eligible for re-appointment.

Princes of the Royal blood would retain their seats. Two Archbishops would remain and five Bishops would be elected, as also sixteen legal Lords.

Any peer not a Lord of Parliament would be eligible for election to the House of Commons.

The bill limited the power of the Crown to appoint hereditary peers to the number of five annually.

The Government's Attitude.

Lord Morley, replying for the Government, declared that Lord Lansdowne's scheme retained in effect the supremacy of the House of Lords. His proposals were inadequate and illusory, and Government could give no approval to any of them.

His Lordship further said "Lord Lansdowne's bill may or may not prove a possible supplement to the Parliament bill, but it cannot be a substitute or an alternative for that bill."

LONDON, MAY 9.

Lord Lansdowne's statement was received without a sign of enthusiasm by the Lords on his own side of the House.

The Conservative papers generally recognise that it is a courageous attempt to solve a difficult problem, and hope that the Government will accept it as a basis for compromise.

The *Morning Post* is avowedly hostile, and says that since Lord Rosebery, the wrecker, persuaded the House of Lords to pass his suicidal resolutions, an atmosphere of panic has seemed to pervade it.

This paper hopes that Lord Lansdowne's is the last of ignominious efforts at spontaneous reform.

The Liberal papers denounce the proposals as utterly futile.

The *Daily Chronicle*, referring to Lord Morley's speech, thinks that some of Lord Lansdowne's suggestions might form a basis for discussion, but the veto must first go.

Programme for the Commons.

LONDON, MAY 8.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Asquith said that to meet the wishes of the Opposition there would be an interval between the conclusion of the report stage of the Veto Bill on May 10th, and the third reading, which was fixed for May 15th.

The Prime Minister stated that the Budget would be introduced on the 16th instant.

A CHINESE CABINET.

PEKING, MAY 8.

An edict has been published establishing a regular Cabinet.

Prince Ching will be President and Na-tung and Hsushih-Chang, Vice-Presidents.

Liang-Tung-Yen will be President of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Prince Ching, Na-tung and Hsu-shih-Chang have been appointed members of the Bureau to prepare a constitution.

BARNSTAPLE BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The result of the Barnstaple by-election, created by the appointment of Sir E. J. Soares to be Assistant Comptroller of the National Debt Office was declared to-day:—

Baring, (Liberal)	6,239
Parker, (Unionist)................	5,751
Liberal majority	488

[The result at the last general election was E. Soares (L.), 6,047, Parker (U.), 5,155, L. majority 892. The Liberal majority in 1906 was 2,045 and, in 1910, 882.]

SOUTH PERSIAN DISORDER.

TEHERAN, MAY 9.

The missing member of the Kavam family has taken sanctuary in the British Consulate at Shiraz.

INDIA AND THE COTTON SHORTAGE.

Gloomy Speech of Sir Charles Macara.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BARCELONA, MAY 8.

Sir C. W. Macara, addressing the International Cotton Congress, regretted to report that the cotton trade throughout the world was still very unsatisfactory.

He said, "No knowledge or industry can save us from disaster, if things go on as they are doing."

Sir Charles further said that determined efforts were still being made to increase the supply of raw material. Special attention during the last twelve months had been directed to India. It was pleasing to note a large increase in production in East India in five years, and the improved quality of the material.

Sir Charles declared: "I am emphatically of opinion that the speediest relief for the shortage in the supply of the world will come from India."

THE MOROCCAN SITUATION

Europeans in Fez Safe.

LONDON, MAY 9.

Despatches from various sources concur that the tribesmen will do their utmost to avoid hurting Europeans in Fez and elsewhere, but they are furiously indignant with the Sultan and his Vizier, El Glawi, whom they accuse of every sort of cruelty and extortion, finally, they say, betraying his country to the French.

There is much exasperation in France at the delays in advance of the relief forces, which, it is said, can only be accounted for by the total lack of preparedness. Even when the columns move they have a huge train which is exposed to, incessant raids.

YORKSHIRE WOOLLEN WORKERS.

Strike for Higher Wages Threatened.

LONDON, MAY 9.

A serious strike is threatening the Yorkshire woollen trade, affecting 20,000 woollen and worsted workers. A mass meeting has been summoned for the 13th instant to consider the question of strike or arbitration. The workers demand 15 per cent. increase in wages and a fifty-five hours a week.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

BERLIN, MAY 9.

At an exhibition of cinematograph pictures of the Crown Prince's tour yesterday evening in aid of a military charity, the Empress and the Crown Prince and Princess were present.

UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS.

LONDON, MAY 8.

An athletic meeting between Harvard, Yale, Oxford and Cambridge Universities has been fixed to take place at Queen's Club in July.

DR. MAWSON'S EXPEDITION.

LONDON, MAY 9.

In response to the appeal for £12,000 for Dr. Mawson's projected Antarctic expedition the sum of £6,000 has already been subscribed.

RECIPROCITY IN AMERICA.

Farmers' Free List Bill Passed by the States.

WASHINGTON, MAY 9.

The House of Representatives has passed the Farmers' Free List Bill, without amendment by 230 votes to 109.

GREAT FIRE AT YAMAGATA.

Public Buildings and Banks Destroyed.

TOKIO, MAY 9.

The town of Yamagata is on fire. A thousand buildings, including the prefecture, banks, schools and court-house, have already been destroyed.

NEW BISHOP OF KOREA.

LONDON, MAY 9.

Rev. Trollope, Vicar of St. Albans, Birmingham, has been appointed Bishop of Korea.

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Begum of Bhopal, with most of her suite, is going to Nauheim to take a fortnight's cure.

ENGLISH RACING.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Winkipop has been scratched for the Jubilee Stakes and Prince Palatine for the Derby.

King's Visit to Newmarket.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The King has gone to Newmarket for the first time since the accession. His Majesty hopes to see Pintadean win the Norfolk Plate. The horse carries King Edward's colours.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN INDIA.

Military Scheme Outlined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

As far as is known, the military scheme of wireless telegraphy, when completed, will knit the various units of the Army in India together. So far, four stations have been completed. The buildings are ready and the wireless apparatus will be installed shortly by experts sent out by the Marconi Wireless Telegraphy Company. The actual working of the scheme is regarded as a State secret and no details are available. Besides taking away considerable portion of work from the ordinary telegraph offices, the wireless stations will ensure more secrecy as to the military disposition of troops in times of emergency. As it is proposed to employ only soldiers in the offices a complete company of wireless telegraphists is in course of formation.

When the stations at Calcutta, Allahabad, Delhi and Jutogh are fitted up with Marconi's apparatus all military orders of a confidential nature will be diverted to them from the ordinary telegraph offices. With a wireless station at Simla, the Commander-in-Chief will be brought into immediate touch with Amballa, Meerut, Allahabad and Fort William. It is probable that other wireless stations may be established at important centres in India. There are wireless stations at Alipore, Calcutta and Bombay, in the Andaman Islands and in Burma. A wireless station at Colombo is expected to be ready shortly. It is understood that there is also a proposal to erect a station in Southern India.

The system at present will be reserved exclusively for military purposes, but when it has been found to answer these purposes satisfactorily, other arrangements may be made for the establishment of a public service, which would prove a source of revenue to Government.

DELHI DURBAR.

No Private Addresses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

A Press communique issued by the Home Office states:—"It has been decided that on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi no presents for His Majesty King-Emperor will be received. Addresses for presentation to His Majesty will only be received from important public bodies upon the recommendation of the local Government or Administration concerned whose consent must in the first instance be obtained and by whom they will be forwarded to the Government of India. Addresses must be confined to congratulatory and commentary matters and none will be received which contain expression of opinion on political questions, requests for favours or allusions to topics of a controversial nature.

MR. DALRYMPLE CLARK'S INSOLVENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 9.

The matter of Mr. H. Dalrymple Clark, who has applied for relief under the Insolvent Debtors' Act, his liabilities amounting to over three thousand rupees, has been put off until Nov. 28. The insolvent hopes to settle with his creditors by that time. Interim protection was granted on a security for five thousand rupees being furnished.

DACCA SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

A Dacca correspondent says that Hiranya Gupta, the second accused in the Dacca shooting Case, who was acquitted by the High Court, is again under police surveillance. He is now quite in his senses and the signs of insanity, which were evident while he was in jail, have disappeared.

CHARGE AGAINST A MAHANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

Yesterday the Munsiff of Chittagong began the hearing of suit against Mahant Jotindraban of the Chandranath Temple. This is a suit for the removal of the Mahant on the allegation of his marriage and his having renounced the life of a sanyasi (ascetic.) The pleader in opening the case, read Government letters and decrees of the old Sadar Dewani Adalat to show that the shrine and endowed properties were under the control of an endowment committee.

The case is proceeding.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MAY 9.

In the Dacca Conspiracy Case, to-day Mr. Newbould, the Session Judge, examined the Civil Surgeon and Jailor regarding the insanity of the accused Bijoy Baba. Both the witnesses deposed that the accused said he was in fear of being murdered by co-accused as he intended to turn an approver. The assessors held that the accused was fit to stand his trial and the Judge agreed to their verdict. Mr. Garth then continued his address on behalf of the Crown and had not concluded when the Court rose.

AMRITSAR POISONING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, MAY 9.

In the Amritsar sensational case yesterday the Sessions Judge passed an order refusing the prayer made by the affidavit of Rai Bahadur Gopal Dass, one of the defence counsel, for sending the Inspector of Police to Mirpur to search for documents which he alleged would help the defence. The Judge said that such a course would involve an adjournment which he was not prepared to grant and it was entirely the fault of the accused that the petition for the production of this witness was not made earlier. Two witnesses stated that Musammat Askaur, the Rani's companion and a co-accused was absent from Amritsar on the night of the deceased's death. A retired Major Subbadar stated that Sardul Singh, another accused was also absent. Karmsingh, a railway employe, said he saw the Rani's brother opening the Rani's private box and reading three letters from the deceased to the Rani which showed that the letter contemplated suicide.

SANCTION has been accorded to the imposition of a tax on dogs owned by private persons residing within the limits of the Lucknow Cantonment and also to the imposition of a profession tax in the Camp at the Bellpore Cantonment.

THE MEKRAN EXPEDITION.

Heroic Marches.

MARINES AND MULES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

At 6-30 p.m., 7th April, the R.I.M. troopships "Hardinge" and "Northbrook," escorted by H.M.S. "Highflyer," Flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Edmond Slade, K. C. I. E., left Bombay for the Mekran Coast. The force consisted of the following troops:—2 Sections, 32nd Mountain Battery; 2 Sections, Sappers and Miners; 104th Wellesley Rifles (made up to war strength by details of 123rd Outram Rifles) Field; Hospital, from H. M. S. "Highflyer":—2 Companies Seamen (60 each); 1 company R. M. L. I. (51 strong commanded by Major Heriot, R. M. L. I.)

The whole force was under the command of Colonel Delamain D. S. O., 123rd Outram Rifles. I was with Major Heriot's force. We arrived off Galag on the morning of the 10th and at once commenced to disembark troops, mules and stores etc. The ships lay from three to four miles out, the "Highflyer," commenced to disembark at 11 a.m. and arrived on shore at 1 p.m., and at 4 p.m. left Galag Camp (2 miles away) leaving a duty section from each company to bring on the baggage as soon as the mules disembarked. At 5-30 p.m. the two Naval Companies were ordered to re-embark; and they went on board, leaving the R. M. L. I. by themselves. At 8-30 p.m. some of the stores arrived on mules and men and stores kept on arriving in Camp up to the early hours of the morning.

On 11th April we were out at 4-30 a.m. and marched off 6-30 a.m. We arrived at the Telephone line at 1 p.m. when the men were very done up I asked if they could go over another two miles, they were willing but it was thought the men couldn't do it, so it was decided to remain. It had been a very hot march to camp near River Rapch where the water was good. The march had been one of 12 miles. The remainder of the force arrived at 7 p.m.

On the 12th we marched off at 5 40 a.m. and arrived at Chakai Band Camp by 12 noon a distance of 14 miles, very hot and very hard going, specially along the dry bed of Rapch River (3 miles) and everybody very glad to get into camp. But the camp was put in a state of defence and there was a false alarm during the night through one of the native infantry men letting off his rifle, but we turned in again by 9 p.m.

On 14th April we were up at 5-30 a.m, and at 4 o'clock a force was sent to a point on the Rapch River 7 1-2 miles to the north:—1 double Coy 104th, 1 section 32nd Mountain Battery, 1 section Sappers and Miners, part of Field Hospital. They reported their arrival by signal at 7 a.m. At 4 p.m. the 15 R. M. L. I. under Lieut Miles, on camels, left camp and brought back the baggage mules of the advanced party which was encamped on the Rapch River about 7 1-2 miles to the north.

On the 15th April we were up at 2 a.m. and marched off at 4 o'clock a distance of 7 miles and was fairly good going, and we arrived at "Zamin Camp" at 6-30 a.m. and at once commenced to put it in a state of defence; after which we breakfasted. Our detachment had four sheep issued to them (when weighted about 20lbs. each.) We ate two for dinner and two for supper; our butcher killing them and cutting them up with a seaman's knife.

On 15th April we were out at 2-40 a.m. loaded up mules and moved off at 4 a.m.

On 16th April we marched off at 4 a.m. and arrived in Camp at Barka Bam at 10 a.m. Posts and working parties were immediately told off to put Camp in a state of defence. It was a very hard march and we crossed the Rapch River about seven times, water up to the knees. Yesterday Seyid Khan (the chief man along this part of the coast) and Islam Khan (who governs the district of "Bint" but is under Seyid) came in and made their salaams and afterwards rode past us with their followers who were mounted on horses, camels, mules or donkeys. The route led through two passes very difficult for horses and mules; at 7-30 a.m. I got a mule, which was about the size of a Dartmoor pony, but it managed to carry me all right. The men appeared much fitter to-day although they suffered from their knees being exposed. They wore khaki suits; I had got 200 khaki suits at Bombay just before leaving at a cost of 2 rupees a suit. Up to date the men have been making chupatties. To-day they had ship's biscuit and they seem to prefer it. Chupatties made of "atta," a sort of flour, and ghee are sticky stuff, and take only about 3 minutes to bake, but I fancy are rather indigestible.

The Colonel wanted men who could ride as he wanted 12. The Marines were able to do it. He was going with a small mounted column to Bint about 30 miles to the North and started at 5 p.m. The men lay down to sleep; had a good square meal at 3-30 p.m. and each man took with him 2 tins sardines, ships biscuit, emergency ration and cold tea in their water bottles.

At 5 p.m. we started off for "Bint" and after 3 hours' trot halted South of the Karandap Pass. We remained there until 11-30 p.m. when the moon rose, we then proceeded and at 6-35 a.m. reached a point about a mile South of Bint. The tracks, called roads in Persia, are very bad, the whole country being either vast plains of huge boulders, very soft sand, or enormous cliffs and hardly any vegetation. We crossed the Rapch River, or its tributaries, about 20 times. The Karandap Pass is about three miles long and from 1-4 to 3-4 miles broad, the cliffs on either side being from 100 to 200 feet high and inaccessible except from the ends of the Pass. This Pass, by the way, would prove a tremendous obstacle to a force advancing if opposed and also a very dangerous trap; in fact the whole way to Bint is full of advantageous positions for a force opposing an advance to the North: The country is very barren and it is only on arriving near Bint, that any sign of cultivation is to be seen. The town of Bint is not very important, but is used as a halting place for caravans on their way to the coast and a place of call for Afghans.

Islam Khan met us and Colonel Delamain held a Durbar when everything appeared pretty satisfactory It appeared that the Afghans had retired North to Fannch, about 20 miles North of Bint, which is only approachable from Bint by one pass. On arrival picquets were at once sent out to watch this pass. Islam Khan wanted us to stay and see some feats of horsemanship during the afternoon, but the Colonel thought it better to start soon after mid-day. At 2-45 p.m. we saddled up and started back for camp at 7-30 p.m. It became dark so we halted near the river, had some food, the men using their emergency ration, and at 11 p.m. got on the move again. Just after starting one of the camels broke its leg and had to be finished off. We finally reached camp at 4-25 a.m. having covered 61 miles between 5 p.m. 16th and 4-25 a.m. 18th April.

I must say I consider this good work for men who have done no riding for years. The mules are by no means easy to mount, which was the chief difficulty; and when one is mounted the baggage saddles are not the most comfortable by any means. I am afraid most of the men who took part in the ride are even yet very sore and stiff, I know I am the former. The men and myself carried each 100 rounds of ammunition and a rifle. Among the troop was a subaltern of the 104th who joined the R. M. L. I. as a private for the occasion.

The idea of the dash to Bint was to create an impression and to shew that we could move inland a good distance and do it quickly, and also to find out whether the Khan was speaking the truth, and where the Afghans had gone to. Islam Khan made us a present of goats, chicken and dates. The sheep we left behind. During the march back we had 3 ten minute halts besides the long one at 7-30 p.m. We dismounted and walked for half an hour twice to save the mules which were pretty well done up. We left one mule behind as it was too dove up to walk. The going was exceptionally hard. In the rainy season the Rapch River would form an absolutely impassable barrier, the overflow beds on either side increasing its width to about 1 1-2 miles.

We were off again at 5 p.m. for a 21 mile march towards the coast, so we did not get much rest. Thank goodness I have a mule to ride and there are 11 camels for the use of the Bint men, in case they get knocked up which cant be helped I forgot to say the camp at Zamin was sniped at early one morning.

Casualties up-to-date were 1 camel, 5 mules.

According to orders we left Barka Kam Camp at 5 p.m. 18th and marched until 8 p.m. when we halted on the Langi Plateau (Slave Plateau) fo e5 hours. It was so cold that most of the men either sat round fires or walked about until we started. Gregson gave me a cup of tea with a tot of brandy in it just before we started for which I was very thankful. We moved off again at 1 a.m. and arrived at Chakai Band at 6-30 a.m. The men who took part in the ride to Bint were pretty well knocked up with want of sleep, I know I nearly fell out of my saddle just as I was going off to sleep. Distance of march 21 miles. On the way we picked up the supplies and transport we had left at Lamin Camp. I slept nearly all the morning and part of the afternoon; nearly everybody did the same, getting back to Chakai camp feels something like home. We found everything just as we left it, so simply had to fall into our original positions. Captain Gregson (Indian Police) and Mr. Keppel left Camp at 5 p.m. for Galag to go on board the "Northbrook." I have just heard that the Highflyer is at Galag so we shall be able to get into some clean clothes soon. One had to do one's own washing all the time. All of us have grown beards, or tried to, and look first class pirates.

On 20th April we were roused out at 2-15 a.m., had cocoa, packed mules and camels and marched off at 3-30 a.m, for the camp near the Telephone Station on Rapch River: Distance 14 miles.

We came back a different way from that we went going north. On the whole the going was fairly good with the exception of 2 1-2 miles down the dry overflow bed of the Rapch. At the beginning of the march it was very cold, but as soon as the sun rose it got very hot. Arrived in camp at 8 a.m.

As regards dust this camp beats any that I have ever been in. When they start moving the animals taking them to water it is impossible to see anything, News came in that a few Afghans are about 25 miles off, so nobody is allowed out of camp after dusk. We start for Galag at 2 a.m., and embark during the forenoon.

I hear that the Flagship has left for the head of the Gulf, so that half the detachment will go on board the "Perseus" and half on the "Philomel" until we meet the "Highflyer."

On 21st April we were out at 1 a.m., and marched off at 2 a.m. Arrived at the beach at Galag 7 a.m. Next morning ourselves and transports steamed for Sirik where the troops, are landing for a second expedition, but worse luck the Admiral cannot spare our men for this.

On 24th April (Sirik). All the troops desembarked but waited for the Admiral who arrived next morning.

So our party got its share of marching and the only brush was with the Sirik lot who exchanged a few shots. Their story is told thus:—

Shortly after landing Mir Hajir approached Colonel Delamain and informed him that he might expect to meet with serious opposition from Barkat Khan, who was then stationed with about 200 followers in the hills at Pushak, 20 miles inland.

Colonel Delamain commenced marching into the interior taking with him Mir Hajir. There are two ranges of hills there—one about five miles from the coast and the other some fifteen miles further inland. On the 28th the Force reached a pass leading through the second range of hills at Pushak—20 miles east of Sirik—and here Mir Barkat Khan with some 180 followers was waiting. At an early hour on the 28th Colonel Delamain received a note from Barkat Khan expressing regret that they had not been able to meet the earlier, but hoping that their meeting would not now be long delayed. The Colonel's reply was to order a general advance into the pass, and at midday the enemy opened fire from the hillsides around—the range at times being less than 200 yards. The Mountain Battery was quickly brought into action and did damage. Barkat Khan and his followers put up a good fight and it was not until 3 p.m. that the last of his men finally broke from "sangars" and fled. The enemy's losses were as far as is known 8 killed and 14 wounded and 1 prisoner who was shot through both legs and captured. Our losses were three slightly wounded. After the action the Force camped for the night where they were and commenced the return march to Sirik the next morning, where they arrived at daylight on the 4th May.

WHAT RESULT?

Up spake Vice Admiral Blank C.B.
"Baluch Sirdars are pests to me."
"I'll go and have their blood by G."
"And stop the trade in arms;" quoth he.

He gathered mules, he gathered men.
He put to sea—Now don't ask when.
He went to beard them in their den.
And now I'm told he's back again.

Galag and Bint, Sirik and Jask.
What ground he covered in his task!
He's left some happy Jacks to bask.
In open boats—Here, pass that flask!

Mir Hajir, charming and urbane.
Presents his offering, while in vain,
The wounded warrior in his pain—
Sighs for his sister's arms again.

Now what result this pomp and pan—
—oply has had on Barkhat Khan,
I know not, nor does any man.
He stood a bit—and then he ran.

But he who fights and runs away
Will live to fight another day.
Gun-running is a job to pay.
He'll give it up? He mayn't; he may.

N.

BAKR-ID RIOTS CASE.

Charge of Looting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

At the High Court criminal sessions to-day Mr. Justice Holmwood and a special jury took up the case in which Abdul Khan Kabuli and fifteen others were charged with the offence of looting the house of Panna Lal Mureth, a rich Marwari, residing in Mechua Bazar Street and causing greivous hurt to three of his servants during the recent Bakr-Id riots.

Standing Counsel in opening the case said that all the accused were charged with dacoity and three were further charged with causing grevious hurt to three servants of Panna Lal who were detailed to guard his house during the Bakr-Id riots on 9th December last. A large number of men collected near the house of complainant and started throwing brickbats into it. The following morning when the complainant wanted to go out on business he was informed that a large number of rioters had collected round his house and were threatening to force an entrance. The complainant took shelter in the adjoining house leaving his property in charge of his servants. The accused, along with others, made a rush for the house and breaking open the inner gate assaulted the servants and started looting property. This looting went on for two hours and in the meantime the police got intimation and they arrived at the scene and later on the Commissioner of Police also came. The police arrested Abdul Khan and four others on the spot with property in their possession, but one of them, while being arrested struck a police officer and smashed his helmet with a lathi. On the 18th of December in consequence of certain information a search was made of the house of rest of the accused and property was recovered which was identified by complainant as part of his stolen property. The Standing Counsel called evidence in support of the prosecution story.

The case is proceeding.

FRONTIER SCHOOLS DISAGREE.

Counter Charges of Assault.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 9.

Sometime ago, certain Mahomedan teachers of the Wazirabad Mission School had brought a suit for assault and hurt against, amongst others, a pleader who was a member of the managing committee and a head-master of a rival school known as the Jubilee School. The case is now being heard by Mr. Harris, First Class Magistrate, Gujranwala. A counter has been instituted against certain Mahomedan teachers of the Mission school for assault and riot by some students of the Jubilee School and summonses have been issued.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 21.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

From the published list of events for the Olympic Games of 1912, it appears that there will only be one walking race at Stockholm, instead of two as in 1908. Other missing events are: 400 metres hurdles, steeplechase, 3 miles team race, and relay race. As against this, however, the programme includes a 4 1-2 miles cross country team race, and flat races at 5,000 and 10,000 metres. Relay racing is now so general, that it seems a pity to drop the event from the programme, and it is to be hoped this will be brought home to the Swedish officials.

CRACKS FROM AUSTRALIA.

The records of the athletes selected to represent Australasia at the Festival of Empire Sports (to be held in London during June) indicates that the other teams will have a hard task. Perhaps the greatest interest centres in the selection of Guy Haskins for the half and one mile. Since he ran one mile in 4 min. 20 3-5 secs. at Cambridge (U. S. A.) on June 1st 1907, English sportsmen have been anxious to see him perform here. Many were sorry he did not compete at the last Olympic Games, and his appearance at the Festival of Empire will be welcome. Although Haskins has been in retirement for some time, he is not past the age to do big things.

T. P. Conneff had apparently finished with athletics twice during his great career, and yet he reappeared and did better each time. The first time he came out of retirement he improved his mile record from 4 min. 21 3-5 secs to 4 min. 17 4-5 secs. After another period of retirement, he was resurrected for the 1895 International sports, and during the season he improved his mile record to 4 min. 15 3-5 secs, time which has only been beaten by his countryman G. B. Tinclar, (4 min. 15 1-5 secs.) and the Wiltshire runner W. G. George (4 min 12 3-4 secs. It may be added that the latter record was made after George had been in retirement for 14 months, and at the end of eight years of athletics.

Besides Guy Haskins, Australasia has two wonders in W. A. Woodger (sprinter) and Harold Hardwick (swimmer) Patching of South Africa and McMillan, the Cambridge University crack are the only other Britishers who appear to be on a par with Woodger, all three having run the 100 yards in 10 secs. As Hardwick has been swimming in wonderful form lately, it is evident that the cracks of the Motherland will be well tested. T. S. Battersby, was not himself all through last season, but if he can recover his 1909 form, he might beat the world at one mile.

MARATHON RUNNERS.

One reason English Marathon men failed so badly at the 1908 Olympic Games was owing to their want of experience. The writer was alone in efforts to induce the cracks to accustom themselves to going the distance, but was assailed on all sides "for giving advice likely to cause men to break down or go stale." It ought to be obvious that if a man cannot run 26 miles slowly without breaking down, he cannot be expected to get the distance at racing pace. Runs over the full course enable a competitor to find out where to expect the bad times, how to take hills, the best kind of foot wear, and above all, the folly of taking solid food during the race.

English runners are still inclined to "coddle" themselves, and seem to think one Marathon race a season enough. This was shown by the absence of the cracks in the Southend Marathon last Monday, which should have afforded the prospective entrants for the big Polytechnic race (at the end of May) a splendid chance to see how they were going.

The event gave W. J. Thorogood, a local man, a further opportunity of proving that he is a real good stayer, his easy victory in 2 hours 46 min, 51 secs., being a fair performance.

HOLIDAY SPORTS.

The Salford Harriers Sports at Manchester, and the ten miles Madland championship at Birmingham, were the chief events at the Holiday fixtures. E. Owen, the one mile champion of 1909, and W. Scott, the present Northern ten miles champion, had a good struggle in the two miles level race at the Salford meeting. Scott was suffering from a bad toe, and so could not force the pace in his usual manner, with the result that Owen outfinished him, and won by a few yards in 9 mins. 52 1-5 secs. The time does not compare with 9 mins. 48 secs. for the opening two miles of the Northern ten miles championship the previous week, and shows that Scott was not himself.

The Midland race demonstrated that F.N. Hibbins is comming back to form, as he easily beat the opposition, though the time was slow. If he is as well as when he defeated Scott in the National cross country championship, Hibbins will make the Northerner go in the English ten miles championship on April 29th, a race which promises to be exciting.

MARINE MOTORING.

England had the fastest boat at the Monte Carlo Motor Boat regatta, but Germany showed up best in regard to reliability. In the all important race for the Coupes des National (62 1-2 miles) Maple Leaf III was a non-starter, England's hope being Ursula. The latter did splendidly for the half distance, covered in 45 min., 17 secs., but went wrong soon after and failed to finish. Victory went to Herr Fr. Lurssen's Lurssen-Daimler, which finished the course in 2 hours 1 min. 20 secs, France and Spain taking second and third honours. Thus the race showed that the spoils are not always to the swift.

England got some satisfaction for the defeat when Ursula showed the best speed in the marine mile sprint for the Prince of Monaco's Cup, Duke of Westminister's boat covering the course in 2 min. 34 secs.

A FRENCH PHENOMENON.

English sportsmen are anxious to see W. H. Laurentz, the conqueror of A. F. Wilding, compete in the All-England Lawn Tennis Championship, and efforts will be made to induce the young Frenchman to journey to Wimbledon. Frenchmen have been making steady progress in the lawn tennis world of late, and the success of Laurentz will encourage others. His win over Wilding at the French Open Championship at Paris was no fluke. The New Zealander led off by winning the first and second games at 7-5 and 6-4. Laurentz secured the next at 6-1, and the fourth and fifth, after splendid struggles, at 13-11 and 8-6. Wilding has been going a lot of playing lately, and is possibly a bit stale, all the same it is a wonderful performance for a lad of 16 years of age to lower the colours of the champion of England. The winner showed good all-round form, and providing he does not overdo matters, he ought to become a world's champion.

THE TURF.

Many of us are prone to place great store on the cracks of the past and this loyalty to champions of other times is a nice trait. Some critics, however, rather overdo it, and see no merit in new ideas. That well known writer "Augur" of the Sporting Life recently compared the late Fred Archer with modern jockeys, whom he terms "monkeys crouchers." Archer was the greatest jockey of his time,& had his day been 20 years later, he might still have headed the winning jockey's list for thirteen seasons in succession. This, however, would only have been possible by his adoption of the forward seat. It is only rank prejudice which prevents people seeing that a horse feels the weight less when placed over the withers, than in the old position. It ought to be also plain to all that there is less wind resistance when a jockey adopts the forward crouch than when riding in the old upright position, as in vogue before the advent of Simms & Sloan. That the modern stale does not enable a jockey to have the same control over his mount as the old seat is conceded, but as jockeys, trainers & owners accept it, they evidently recognise that the advantages gained are greater than the disadvantages.

MODERN JOCKEYS.

The Epsom meeting this week has served to show two young jockeys to advantage. In the race for the Great Metropolitan, Kilbrony was left quite 100 yards at the start. Instead of "belting" after his field, Little Winter remembered that the race was 2 1-4 miles, and he set himself to gradually make up ground, and coming with a rush in the last 100 yards, he got up on the post. W. Huxley was the other jockey to distinguish himself, as besides handling Mushroom with splendid judgement in the City and Suburban, he rode three other winners, counting a dead-heat as a win, on Wednesday. No apprentice has ever previously won four events in one day at Epsom and the young Australian should have a big future.

Mushroom by the way, was bought for 85 guineas by Butters as a two years old, and if the son of common were entered for the Derby, he would certainly command support. Touching on the chief event of the year, the wagering indicates how very open the race is considered, and the prospects of a foreign win are bright.

IN GENERAL.

Stevenson will have to do big things to prevent Inman wresting the billiard championship from him. The challenger gained a lead of over a thousand early in the game, and though Stevenson got within 300 yesterday, Inman drew away again in the evening and a rare struggle to the end is expected.

The King's Coronation Cup Polo Tournament at Ranelagh promises to be one of the big events of the season.

The arrival of B. W. Schmeider of Sydney will help make the cycling season very interesting. He is credited with having ridden one mile with a flying start and unpaced, in 2 mins 1 3·5 secs. so that he ought to push the home cracks.

The Derby and County Harriers easily defeated the Racing Club de France in a cross-country race at Paris on Sunday, Baldwin of the visiting team being first man home.

C. J. Wilson won the English professional one mile roller skating championship on Wednesday, his time being 3 mins 7secs.

Glasgow Rangers finished the season well by beating 3rd Lanark yesterday, and so making the Scottish League honours theirs.

Sportsmen are hoping that the efforts to arrange an International athletic contest between teams selected from Harvard and Yale and Oxford and Cambridge respectively, will bear fruit.

Ian Hague has been training more seriously than usual for his match with Gunner Moir on Monday, and it bids fair to be an exciting "go".

DEATH OF A DOCTOR BY PLAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 9.

Dr. John Brooks of Karachi, one of the best known and most respected medical practitioners in Sind, died this morning from plague. He was in his usual good health on Saturday, but he had been lately attending plague cases in the city and on Saturday when the fever seized him he expressed his belief that he was attacked with plague. Colonel Grefoot went to "Clifton," where Dr. Brooks had been staying during the last week or two with his family, to attend him, and although he was not able at once to confirm Dr. Brooks' own belief, but the later appeared to have foreseen his end. His death will be deplored not only throughout Karachi, but in districts also even beyond the borders of the Sind, for his reputation as a medical man extended far and wide.

THE ANNANDALE FETE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

A representative meeting of the general committee was held at the Town Hall, Simla, this meeting in connection with Annandale Fete on the 17th June. General Sir Douglas Haig occupied the chair, and among those present were the Hon'ble Mr. Harcourt Butler, Mr. B. Robertson, Mr. L. Porter, Sir A. M. Ker, Sir T. R. Wynne, Sir James Walker, Colonel Wickham Kettlewell, Rajah Sir Harnam Singh and many others. The general arrangements were discussed and the main programme was decided upon. The railway are granting concessions for the troops, who come up to take part in the athletic meeting and arrangements will be made in Simla for housing them.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

Lieut F. F. Smith, I. M. S., is appointed specialist in opthalmology, 2nd Rawalpindi Division.

A new regulation has been approved under which, during the leave season, leave in or out of India may be granted to officers of British Cavalry regiments provided eight squadron officers, exclusive of the staff, remain for duty; provided also that usual conditions are observed as laid down in Paragraph 207 of Army Regulations in India, Volume 2.

The Government of India have accorded sanction to the addition of the following new footnote to para 29 of the Army Regulations, India Volume 10 (N):—"The British and Indian officers of Indian cavalry regiments proceeding on inspection duty in connection with the young stock run of their corps will be granted travelling allowance on scales B and C for each visit up to limit of six visits annually.

Major H. M. M. Brooke, S. and T. Corps, has been selected to officiate as Deputy Assistant Director of Transport, Army Head-quarters, vice Major H. H. James who is proceeding to England on medical certificate.

The Secretary of State has agreed to a proposal made to extend to the officers officiating as Cantonment Magistrates, the rule that "when an Officer would lose pay under the ordinary rules in consequence of officiating in an appointment other than his own he will receive a special allowance equivalent to any loss in salary sustained."

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Tehran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. of the 9th May, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H	M.	Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	8	19	30	13	55
Teheran ...	9	13	...	1	40
Suez	9	14	10	...	48

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge. (29-6-09).

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Banamachi, Cares, Huimanguillo, Cardenas, and Cunduacan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice. (14-4-11).

Bhamo Route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Manynen and Tengyueh (9-5-11).

IMPROVING BOMBAY.

A North-to-South Road.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., Chairman of the Board, presiding.

The Board considered the report of the Improvements Committee regarding the proposed road from Paltan Road to the junction of Parel and Sandhurst Roads in lieu of the proposed widening of Abdul Rehman Street.

The following is the Committee's report:—

STREET SCHEME NO. 37 (100' ROAD FROM CRAWFORD MARKET TO SANDHURST ROAD.)

We have considered and discussed in detail the appended report ("see" 'Appendix No. 1) in which Mr. Delves, the Deputy Land Manager, submits a scheme which he originally prepared in August 1909 for the construction of a 100 feet road from Crawford Market to Sandhurst Road. 2. Mr. Wacha consistently with the attitude he has always adopted towards street schemes declines to commit himself to approval of this scheme, as he holds that no new through road should be constructed or existing roads widened till all the insanitary areas in Bombay are rendered sanitary; but the views stated in paras, 3, 11, 12 and 13 below are held unanimously by the other 5 members of the Committee. 3. We think the new scheme has many great advantages over the original Abdul Rehman Street Scheme and Memonwada Improvement Scheme to which Mr. Delves refers. 4. The new Scheme involves a gross outlay of 158 lakhs and a nett loss of 97 lakhs, i. e., 104 lakhs less in gross outlay and 61 lakhs less in nett loss than the original schemes (vide) para 21 of Mr. Delves's report), and the real saving is likely to be much greater than these figures show, because the area for disposal in frontages under the new scheme is only 38,841 square yards, while under the old, it was 83,152 square yards; the larger area would take much longer to dispose of and consequently the loss in I. and S. F. charges would be much heavier. 5. The new route avoiding the costly frontages on Abdul Rehman Street, Nagdevi Road and Chakla Bazaar follows for the most part a line of back streets from Paltan Road northwards to a point on Parel Road about 455 feet South of Sandhurst Road. There is very little traffic along this route, and the scheme operations can be carried through with practically no interference with existing traffic. The houses to be demolished are far fewer and on the average far smaller and more sparsely populated than those marked for demolition in the original Abdul Rehman Street Scheme. It is estimated that the population to be displaced in the new scheme will be not half of that in the old. There are, moreover, comparatively few shops along the new route; so the interference with trade under the new scheme will be quite negligible.

6. The distance by the new road from where it leaves Sandhurst Road to where it joins Hornby Road is 4,900 feet, i. e., only 100 feet more than the distance by Parel Road and Abdul Rehman Street. 7. The area to be acquired is only 76,273 square yards under the new scheme against 136,967 in the old; so acquisition proceedings will be much sooner completed in the new than they could be in the old scheme. 8. When the new roads is completed the Municipality will have an addition of 34,552 square yards to the area of the roads they will have to maintain: this is little more than two-thirds of the 50,635 square yards of extra road area involved in the original scheme. 9. The scheme may, for the present (until it is decided whether the new road is to be called "Kingsway" or not), be called "the Crawford Market to Sandhurst Road Street Scheme," but it is really a combination of a Street Scheme and an Improvement Scheme, as it includes all but the South-West corner of the Memonwada area which was "represented" by the Commissioner under Section 24 of the Trust Act as an insanitary area needing improvement just 5 years ago. The Commissioner condemned this area for the narrowness and bad arrangements of the street and the want of ventilation, and forwarded the Divisional Health Officer's report No. 33579 of the 6th February 1905, describing the conditions prevailing in this area. An extract from this report is appended (see Appendix No. II). 10. The northern part of this represented area was included in the Sandhurst Road Scheme and is now entirely remodelled. The remainder as yet not dealt with covers 38,800 square yards approximately of which all but 6,650 square yards is included in scheme now under discussion. The 6,650 square yards excluded is the least insanitary part of the represented area and was originally omitted from the area condemned by the Municipal Health Officers. It consists of very valuable frontages on Parel Road, and includes one large and one small Jain Temple at Paidhoni. Mr. Tod thinks that to make the scheme complete and get good frontages on the new road we ought to include this area in the scheme, as also a small area west of Chakla Bazaar and south of Bhaji Pala Street. But this would involve, according to Mr. Delves's rough estimate, an addition of 17-1-2 lakhs to the gross cost of the Scheme and nearly 10 lakhs to the nett ultimate loss, and the majority of the Committee agree that the extra cost is out of all reasonable proportion to the advantage secured and prefer to exclude the area, and trust to the policy sketched in Mr. Delves's para. 12 for the ultimate improvement of the properties in question by the owners themselves. 11. In the elaboration of the present scheme a great number of alternative routes on both sides of Abdul Rehman Street have been investigated with a view to securing at the minimum cost what has always been recognised as one of the City's crying needs—a broad road through the densely congested area north of Crawford Market. The main difficulty apart from cost has been that of avoiding the numerous mosques and other places of worship scattered about this area. The new route is found to be the only practicable one by which all these places of worship can be left untouched. It is so much less costly and involves so much less displacement of population than the original scheme and so little interference with trade and traffic that we have no hesitation in recommending the Board to Sanction the Scheme as submitted. 12. The figures given in Mr. Delves's statements B and C and summarised in his last para. deserve careful attention: they show that owing to rise in rents in the neighbourhood affected the cost of the old scheme has more than doubled since 1906, while already in the 21 months since the first estimate of the new scheme was prepared the cost of that scheme has gone up by 17 1-2 per cent. This shows the importance of pushing the scheme through as rapidly as possible up to, at any rate, the stage of declaration under section 29 of the Trust Act. 13. In the Trust's application of 2nd February 1911, to the Government of India for financial assistance, special stress was laid on the Trust's urgent need of an immediate cash grant of 50 lakhs to enable them to proceed with this southernmost section of the Eastern Avenue without further delay. By the generosity of the Government of India, the 50 lakhs asked for were actually paid to the Trust on 1st April 1911. The revised figures for the new scheme show that the present value as on that date of the net ultimate loss on the scheme must be put at 68 lakhs instead of the 58 lakhs reported to Government according to the original estimate; but the extra cost is covered by the margin of 16 lakhs shown in para. 11 of the Trust's last forecast plus the savings in actual losses in the past 2 years over those estimated for in the forecast; so there is no doubt about the sufficiency of the Trust's resources for the new scheme even without taking into account the further assistance to be derived from abolition of interest on Schedule Clauds and the other measures promised in Government Resolution No. 2051 of 4th April 1911.

LORD MANAGER'S REPORT.

The following is the Deputy Land Manager's report:—Herewith I have the honour to submit for consideration a Scheme with plans and estimates for the construction of a road 100 feet wide from Paltan Road to the junction of Parel and Sandhurst Roads and also for dealing with the insanitary area represented by the Municipal Commissioner on 15th September 1905 (vide his No. 18852 of 1905-1906). 2. This scheme if carried out would render unnecessary the widening of Abdul Rehman Street and of the Southern portion of Parel Road, which latter was proposed by Mr Kemball in his report on the Memonwada Improvement Scheme (vide his No. 3842 of 12th June 1906). 3 Owing to the existence of two temples, on the East side of Parel Road and of the mosque on the West, Mr. Kemball found it would not be possible to carry out the widening on one side only of the road but that both sides would have to be dealt with. The scheme now submitted avoides both the temples and the mosque and necessitates the acquisition of a portion only of one side of the road. As will be seen from the plan (Land Manager's No 7, dated 28th April 1911), forwarded herewith the suggested road would take off from Carnac Road between Chakla and Nagdevi Streets. In order to give a good approach to its mouth it would be necessary (a) to set back a portion of the fence at the North East corner of the Crawford Market and (b) to throw into Paltan Road a portion about 2,346 square yards of the land now known as the Native Infantry Lines. In view of the fact that the remainder of this latter property would be very much "bettered" by reason of increased traffic I have assumed that Government would make no charge for the land to be thrown into the road. 5. After leaving Carnac Road the suggested road would run North absorbing in its area Hussein Khan Khalifa Street. Here it will be noticed the surplus land on the West would be very shallow in depth, but this is unavoidable as to acquire properties fronting Nagdevi Street for the mere purpose of obtaining deeper depths would be wasteful in the extreme. It would be necessary to acquire a very small portion of the compound of the mosque between Hussein Khan Khalifa Street and Chakla Street.

6. Where Janjikar Street would be crossed houses both to the left and the right of the road would be acquired so as to widen that road to the existing set-back lines and so, inter alia, give a better approach to Scheme No. VIII. The houses proposed to be acquired are all old and of poor construction. That at the corner of Nagdevi Street and Janjikar Street has recently been rebuilt and set back to the regular line of the Street and it is not proposed to acquire it. 7. After leaving Janjikar Street the road would bear slightly to the East so as to fit in with that part of Memonwada Road lying between Bhaji Pala Street and Musjid Bunder Road. Here two houses facing Chakla Street are included in the Scheme; this is done because they run through to Memonwada Road and cannot possibly be avoided. 8. Between Bhaji Pala Street and Musjid Bunder Road the line of the suggested thoroughfare has been arranged so as to permit of the houses on the West, all of which will be much "bettered," being allowed to remain, if necessary for several years. This has been done with the object (i) of obtaining a considerable temporary revenue, (ii) of allowing the present occupants to remain on until other quarters are erected and (iii) to avoid throwing too much land on the market at one time. 9. In the same section and on the opposite side of the road it has been found necessary to include a considerable area; the houses however are mostly used as godowns and not many people would be displaced. 10. Where the suggested road would cross Musjid Bunder Road provision has been made for widening, to the existing set back lines, (i. e., to 60 feet), the portion between Nagdevi Street and Memonwada Road and also a small portion by the North end of Dhobi Street. 11. After leaving Musjid Bunder Road the road would curve to the North-West; this is necessary to avoid two large and handsome mosques but it has the great advantage of opening up Nagdevi Street which North of Musjid Bunder Road carries but very little traffic. Provision is here made for widening part of Narayen Dhuru Street to 40 feet in width but the houses facing that Street need not necessarily be demolished for some years to come. They are, however, four, five and six stories high and but little light and air enters the street. Access to Kalbadevi would be available via Paidhoni Street a distance of only 170 feet. 12. The road now enters the area represented by the Municipal Commissioner as being insanitary. This area is shown on the plan by the letters A. B. C. D. and it will be noticed that it is not proposed to acquire the whole of it. The portion omitted comprises the houses lying between Paidhoni and Chunam Kiln Street and fronting on Parel Road. These houses, some of which have been rebuilt and others of which must soon be, have a gross assessable value of about Rs. 63,840 per annum and would be very costly to acquire. It is thought that the removal of the houses (three of which contain a population of over 600 persons) facing Nagdevi Street and the provision of the new 100 feet road would much improve the sanitary condition of the omitted-properties. In laying down the line of the road care has been exercised to leave a small strip of land between the West side of the road and the houses omitted. This has been done in the hope and belief that the owners of the properties would buy up this strip and when remodelling their houses render them more sanitary. 13. The great majority of the remaining houses in the represented area are very insanitary and irregularly arranged. I have prepared at least a dozen different ways of dealing with this area and have found that the cheapest and only satisfactory method is to acquire all the houses North of Chunam Kiln Street and to lay out the land as shown on the plan. It will be noticed that three valuable frontages would be provided and that Parel Road would be widened out to about 120 feet in width from the point where the new road would join it to as far North as Sandhurst Road. Memonwada Road and Chunam Kiln Street would also be widened to 40 feet. 14. It may here be remarked that the gross outlay on this section of the Scheme would amount to over Rs. 47 lacs. 15. When dealing with this area Mr. Kemball proposed to acquire certain properties lying to the East of Memonwada Road partly in order that Chinch Bunder Road might be carried through to Parel Road. This would be an improvement, but I have made no provision for this is in the Scheme now submitted as when Sandhurst Road is completed there will be four East and West thoroughfares, (i. e., Musjid Bunder, Paidhoni, Sandhurst and Babula Tank Roads), within a distance of about eleven hundred yards. Given the suggested 100 feet road and the widened Chunam Kiln Road it would hardly be necessary to carry Chinch Bunder Road through to Parel Road, but in case it were thought necessary some day to carry it through to the new road a strip of land between the new road and Memonwada Road could be let for temporary occupation only and later on converted into a road. 16. When preparing his Scheme for dealing with Abdul Rehman Street, Mr. Kemball proposed that the road should be made 120 feet in width. In view of the fact that Abdul Rehman Street would still remain and that Nagdevi Street would be opend up, I have adopted for the new road a width of 100 feet only. The two streets above mentioned have combined widths of 76 feet and are gradually being widened out to 100 feet (Abdul Rehman 60 and Nagdevi 40 feet) so that the combined width of the three roads would ultimately be 200 feet which would be ample to meet all requirements of traffic. Many people are of opinion that two, or three, roads of fair width are better than one very broad one. They are certainly better for retail trade and should road repairs be necessary traffic can be more easily regulated where two, or three, streets exist than where there is only one. 17. The Scheme now submitted was originally prepared in July 1909 and at that time Mr. Kembell's figures for Abdul Rehman Street were brought up to date. The original estimates for widening Abdul Rehman Street do not show the total cost as some of the properties (i. e., Cases Nos. 322,326 to 342 and 346 to 357), acquired in connection with Scheme II, would have to be utilized for widening the road. These properties have cost the Board about Rs. 8,60,938, but on the other side of the account would have to be added the value of the surplus land which measures about 1,333 square yards and which at the average rate taken for the Scheme of Rs. 350 per square yard would produce Rs. 4,66,550. The extra cost would therefore amount to Rs. 3,94,388 and the total loss in 1909 to Rs. 59,88,362. Details of this 1909 estimate will be found in Column 2 of Statement C hereto. 18. Mr. Kemball's estimate of the loss which would be incurred in carrying out his Scheme for dealing with the area represented by the Municipal Commissioner was Rs. 41,66,451. These figures were prepared in 1906; they included the cost of widening Parel Road, South of Sandhurst Road, and of extending Chinch Bunder Road to Parel Road. They also included a sum of Rs. 1 1-2 lacs for loss on land to be utilized for chawls. For purposes of comparison like estimates were prepared in 1909 and these show that the loss would then have amounted to Rs. 76,77,651. Details will be found in Column 3 of Statement C herewith. 19. The increased cost in both Schemes was due solely to increased cost of acquisition. 20. Original figures for the Scheme now submitted were also prepared in July 1909 and the results of these will be found in Column 5 of Statement C herewith. 21. All the estimates have been brought up to date and will be found in Statement B attached hereto but the broad results are given below:—

Scheme.	Gross outlay	Loss.
	In lacs of Rupees.	
Abdul Rehman	138'89	69'95
Memonwada...	123'75	88'10
Total ...	262'64	158'05
New Scheme...	158'37	96'64
Saving in favour of New Scheme	104'27	61'41

22. A comparison of the annual interest and sinking fund charges is as follows:—

Scheme.	Gross.	Nett, i.e., after deduction of ground rents.
Abdul Rehman ... Memonwada ...	12,10,800	7,22,413
New Scheme	7,30,105	4,52,333
Saving	4,80,695	2,70,080

These figures are based on the assumption that the loans would be repaid in 60 years. If, however, the period were extended to 80 years, (i.e. the same as is allowed under the Housing of the Working Classes Act 1903) the annual charge in respect of sinking fund would be reduced by practically 50 per cent. 23. In the estimates relating to Abdul Rehman Street and Memonwada Schemes the sums to be realized by recoupment have been taken at the figures originally adopted as it would not, in my opinion, be safe to rely upon higher rates being obtained than were then estimated. The rates compare favourably with those adopted for the surplus area in the new Scheme. 24. In working out details of the Scheme now submitted care has been exercised to run the road so as to allow of small building sites; in addition and with a view to meeting in part the heavy outlay in respect of interest and sinking fund charges pending accrual of ground rents the road has been so placed as to permit of a considerable number of houses being temporarily left standing. These houses have a gross assessable value of about Rs 1,50,000 per annum and after allowing for very liberal outgoings should produce at least Rs 1,00,000 per annum. In addition there are other properties standing off the line of the road which might be left standing until the demand for land warranted their demolition 25. The cost of acquisition including 10 per cent. for management, establishment, legal charges, etc, is put at Rs 1,54,14,850 and this is believed to be a full estimate. 26, The surplus land available for leasing has been valued section by section, and totals Rs. 61,72,720 which gives an average rate of about Rs. 159 per square yard. 27. Three statements are annexed. The first shows how the area included in the New Scheme would be distributed. The second shows in parallel columns the detailed estimates of the three Schemes for the current year and the third gives similar information for the year 1909. 28. Two plans, scale 200 feet to an inch are also forwarded; one shows the Abdul Rehman and Memonwada Schemes and the other the New Scheme. These plans are intended for use as "index plans" only and are not correct in detail. 29. In conclusion, I desire to draw attention to the following statement which shows concisely how rapidly the cost of executing any scheme in this locality is rising.

STATEMENT.

Scheme.	1906 Estimates Nett.	1909 Estimates Nett.	1911 Estimates Nett.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Abdul Rehman St...	*27,58,135	*59,88,362	69,95,335
Memonwada	41 66,451	76,77,651	88,10,651
Total...	69,24,586	1,36,66,013	1,58,05,986
New Scheme.........	......	83,16,550	96,64,700

* Including loss on Scheme II properties.

THE RESOLUTION.

The Chairman moved the following resolution:—"The Board are of opinion that for the purpose of creating new and increasing the existing means of communication and facilities for traffic between Crawford Market and Sandhurst Road, it is expedient to form new and to alter existing streets as shewn on Land Manager's plan No.11, dated 9-6-11. The Crawford Market to Sandhurst Road Street Scheme as shown in that plan is approved and Should be notified as required by section 32 of the Act."

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved the following amendment; "I. That it is highly expedient, for the reasons stated below, to postpone undertaking, till its urgency is established, the construction of the proposed through road fron Paltan Road to Sandhurst Road, Pydhoni, and of widening Parel Road:—1 Because there never has been at any time any demand whatsoever from the permanent population of the City, the demand being confined only to a microscopic minority interested in trade who, it is well known, carry great influence with and are supported by Government. 2. Because as a matter of fact the overbridges in different places now under construction, combined with the large operations of the Port Trust at Tank Bunder and elsewhere, are certain to relive whatever congestion of trade traffic that is to be noticed at present in Abdul Rheman Street and Parel Road. 3 Because it is a sheer waste of public funds to construct through new roads, at an enormous cost of extremely doubtful public utility, while the entire City still continues in a frightfully insanitary condition, as is conclusively evidenced by the heavy annual moratality of 34. 89 per 1,000 of the population, or 29. 58 "exclusive of plague deaths" against the maximum of 25.5 at St. Petersburgh, of 18.8 at New York, 18.9 at Rome, 18 at Vienna, 17.7 at Paris, 15·9 at Copenhagen, 14.5 at Stockholm 14.4 at Brussels, 15.1 at London and 13.8 at Amsterdam. Because during the last 12 years of its existence, the Trust has failed to discharge satisfactorily the fundamental duty imposed on it by the Legislature, namely, of getting the City rid of its numerous insanitary areas—virtually plague spots to be numbered by scores, from Colaba to Mahim, as more specifically described in the letter of the Municipal Commissioner of 1904 to the then Chairman of the Trust. The areas improved during the period are few in number and practically form a fraction only of the vaster insanitary areas which have been grossly neglected. So long as this unsatisfactory sanitary condition of the City prevails it is the height of unwisdom to blindfoldedly go forward at railway speed, constructing at a burdensome expenditure, which is already telling on the finances of the Trust, in slavish obedience to the enormous pressure put from behind by the Government what are euphemiously styled arterial roads on which the wishes of the permanent population have hardly been consulted and the utility of which is open to challenge. 5 Because it is a mischievous and unstatesmanlike public policy which dictates to an independent statutory organization like the Trust the expenditure of so large a sum as 50 lakhs from the Imperial funds on the mere construction of through roads when it ought to be very properly incurred on making Bombay, which is the gate of all India, every way healthy so as not only to bring down the heavy mortality of nearly 40 per 1,000 to a fairly reasonable rate, such as prevails in the largest cities of the world, but at the same time improve its economic condition, the saving of life being considered every where as a great national asset. II. That the Government be respectfully informed that for the several reasons aforesaid the Trust should be allowed a free and unfettered hand in expending 50 lakhs placed at its disposal for the purpose of fully and satisfactorily carrying out the fundamental object, namely of improving the insanitary condition of the whole City, which the Legislation has solemnly imposed on it."

The amendment being put to the vote was lost.

The original resolution was then carried.

THE Smolensk correspondent of the "Retch" reports that forty gunners have been placed under arrest there owing to the disappearance from the Artillery Park of a box containing the Emperor's communications and secret papers.

IT is notified that with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State for India the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to decide that Australian lead is to be added to the list of articles which may be purchased outside India shown under Rule 7 of the Revised Rules for the Supply of Articles for the public service.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

RAJAPUR MUNICIPALITY.

Superseded for Three Years.

THE Bombay Government has issued a long resolution dealing with the affairs of the Rajapur Municipality which it has decided to supersede for three years. The following are extracts:—

For some time the attention of the Governor-in-Council has been directed to the mismanagement affairs of the Rajapur Municipality. The efforts of the district officers to improve the municipal administration have failed owing to the apathy of the municipal councillors and to factious obstruction. District Municipal Act, 1901, the Collectors has recently examined the working of the municipality, and his report, together with that of the Deputy Collector, who made a careful inspection of the municipal accounts and records, is summarized in the following paragraphs.

The main points to which the Collector draws attention may be summed up as follows:—(a) The municipality is incapable of exercising any control over its executive committees. (b) It is lax and unbusinesslike in dealing with offenders. (c) It is careless in matters concerning the safety of the public. (d) It persistently fails in its duty in the matter of removing encroachments. (e) It sacrifices public to private interests in the matter of widening streets. (f) It perversely declines to punish any of its employes for dereliction of duty and even for embezzlement. (g) It cannot expedite official business and allows correspondences and petitions to remain undisposed of for avoidably long periods. (h) It fails in its duty to take due care of the municipal property and dead stock. (i) It does not carry out an annual revision of the assessment list. (j) It has allowed the municipal accounts to fall into a state of disorder. (k) It shows laxity in the collection of taxes and the realization of its dues and persistently neglects to take proper steps for the recovery of arrears of past years. (l) It has risked the safety of its water-supply and has made no serious endeavour to pay off the balance of the debt incurred on account of the water works. (m) It has neglected to provide for the sanitary needs of the town. (n) It has abused its power in respect of appointments.

NO CONTROL OVER COMMITTEES.

There are four executive committees—the managing committee, the sanitary committee, the school committee and the dispensary committee. Their proceedings during the last ten years show that the amount of business disposed of was negligible, and in the case of the sanitary committee the annual proceedings did not extend over more than a couple of pages in certain years. Certain members, who seem to have formed a clique, have again and again been elected to these committees and have maintained a majority in them. They seem to have reserved for themselves the appointment of the chairman of the managing committee, and if any other member happens to be appointed chairman his position is rendered extremely difficult. Their management of municipal affairs is dictatorial and the majority of the councillors blindly follow their lead.

The municipality has failed to take prompt and effective action in matters concerning public safety. The municipal staff is disorderly, inefficient and not under due control. The secretary has no knowledge of municipal work. His clerk is equally inefficient. The municipality was however at one time willing to appoint the latter to be secretary. He has now been suspended and is being prosecuted for misappropriation of municipal money. His prosecution is due to official pressure rather than to any serious intention on the part of the municipality to punish an offender. The conservancy establishment shows no better results. There is practically no supervision over its work.

The water works department is also neglected. There are forty-two public stand pipes, but out of these only twenty seem to be in working order. There is a general complaint with regard to the distribution of water, but no proper attempts have been made to ascertain the real defects.

The municipality is extremely dilatory in the disposal of correspondences and petitions.

The house-tax is assessed on the value of the properties. According to the municipal law the assessment list ought to be completely revised once in every four years and ought to be published. No such revision was however attempted until the year 1909-10. The result of this neglect has been that a number of houses which were no longer in existence remained on the yearly registers while new houses were not included in them. Moreover, the assessment list has never been published and consequently the public do not know what they have to pay. A number of applications are therefore received throughout the year for the reduction of assessment and there are at present no less than forty-four such applications undisposed of.

Until lately, the municipal accounts were kept in an unsystematic and unbusinesslike manner. None of the account books was formally closed with totals of each column. Prior to 1907-08 the closing balance of the year was not carried over to the succeeding year in some cases separate registers showing the past arrears were maintained, but this system too was not followed regularly every year. Hence the outstandings for the years in which no such distinct record has been kept cannot be ascertained. These and other irregularities were pointed out by the Government auditors, but their instructions have been systematicaly disregarded.

The arrears of taxes at the end of October 1910 amounted to Rs. 2,130-4-8. The outstandings are too large for a municipality in debt, but no serious attempt appears to have been made to recover them by compulsory process. The President's attention was drawn to the state of arrears in 1908. He found that very few warrants were issued under section 83 of the District Municipal Act and that those that were issued were not executed. The bills for the year 1910-11 have not yet been prepared. The municipality opposes any attempts at improvement. It was decided by a previous board that it was necessary to impose a sanitary cess for the entertainment of an adequate staff of sweepers. The municipality, however, perversely altered the original proposal so as to defeat the object of the scheme, and it had therefore to be rejected.

WATER-SUPPLY.

In no respect has the municipality been guilty of such grave default as in dealing with the water-supply. The water works were constructed about thirty years ago at a cost of Rs. 47,000. Of this sum Rs. 15,000 were supplied by voluntary contributions and the remainder by three loans of Rs.15,000, 5,000 and 12,000 in 1878, 1881 and 1886, respectively. Of the last loan, which was taken from Mr. Phadke at 6 per cent. to be repaid in six years, the municipality has still to repay Rs. 10,000 with interests for the last year to provide for the proper management and maintenance of the water works, on which such a large sum has been spent and which are of vital importance to the inhabitants, is one of the most obvious duties of the municipality. But the management of the water works is inefficient, and the municipality has allowed them to fall into disrepair. There are forty-four public stands but no general cess is levied. The only income on account of water-supply consists in payments for house connection on forty-five houses and amounts to Rs 270 a year, barely sufficient to meet the cost of upkeep. The Collector recommended the imposition of a general water cess. After many refusals and demurs the municipality resolved to do so; but no further action has been taken. No earnest attempt has also been made by the municipality to repay the outstanding balance (Rs. 10,000) of the loan taken from Mr. Phadke From the figures of income of the last fourteen years it appears the municipality could have reduced its burden of debt to some extent. During this period it has spent nearly Rs. 3,500 on school buildings. It has increased the number of schools and the annual expenditure on that head had risen from Rs. 450 to Rs. 1,100. Education is a laudable object, but a corporation in debt ought to consult its resources before incurring a heavy charge and ought first to provide for more urgent and important sanitary needs. It is clear that the municipality could by an efficient collection of taxes and a revision of its resources have raised funds sufficient for the preservation of its water works, for the extinction of its debt and also for the due provision of educational facilities. The sanitation of the town, a matter of the gravest importance, has been grossly neglected.

Several instances of abuse of power have been brought to the notice of Government. It is sufficient to cite the flagrant case of the reinstatement by the municipality, notwithstanding the Mamlatdar's protest, of a nakedar who had been prosecuted for misappropriation of municipal money. Thus it is clear that the whole municipal administration is thoroughly incompetent.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

In these circumstances the Governor-in-Council is pleased, to declare that the Rajapur municipality is incompetent and in default, and to direct that it should be superseded for a period of three years with effect from the date of this order. The proposals made by the Collector for the appointment of a committee to carry on the work of the municipality during the period of its supersession are approved. Government are not at present disposed to make the proposed grant-in aid for the extinction of the municipal debt. It should be one of the first duties of the committee of management to examine thoroughly the financial position of the municipality, to revise taxation if necessary, and to ensure that municipal dues are promptly paid and properly brought to account. If after some experience it is found that the financial position is such that the balance of the loan is likely to prove an intolerable burden and a hindrance to progress, the matter will be further considered by Government.

THE CRICKET SEASON.

Surrey's Bright Outlook.

As regards the prospects of the Kent team it may be said that, with the exception of K. L. Hutchings, who owing to the claims of business, may only be able to play occasionally, all of last season's players are again available, while Messrs. E. W. Dillon and J. R. Mason will again captain the eleven, the former up to the beginning of August and the latter to the end of the season.

While Kent have won the championship three times in the last five seasons, Surrey have not finished at the head of affairs since 1899, though they were a good second to Kent last year. How will they fare during the coming season is a question which is being frequently asked by metropolitan enthusiasts. From all accounts, the outlook from a Surrey point of view is particularly bright. The high position which Surrey attained last season was very largely due to the magnificent bowling form shown by W. C. Smith. One player, however, cannot win a game or a championship, and Smith, was fortunate in being connected with a side whose fielding was consistently good.

THE RETURN OF RUSHBY.

As the side in all probability will be practically the same as that which represented the county last season, with Rushby back again to strengthen the bowling Surrey should do well. In batting, Surrey are apparently as strong as any of their rivals. In the case of Hayward, there are no real signs of any falling off in the form of this brilliant batsman, while Hobbs and Hayes may both be expected to miantain the fine form they have shown for a number of seasons past. Surrey are happy in the possession of a number of young players who are likely to prove of great service to the side this season, and for a number of seasons to come. One of them whose name is Hitch, is a striking example of what real keenness can do. It would be difficult to point to any young player who has come on more readily than this all-round player. Originally played as a fast bowler, Hitch rapidly developed into quite a fair forcing bat, and, equally as important, into a magnificent field.

One cannot lay too much stress on this particular virtue, as, for some mysterious reason, the value of good fielding does not seem to be recognised by some young cricketers as it should be. The side that consists of eleven sound fieldsmen, and there are, perhaps, not many of them, is not likely to lose many matches. The saving of runs is just as important as the making of them, and there is surely nothing more pleasant to watch than good work in the field. The standard of fielding set up by the Surrey team as a whole last season was very good, and it is perhaps not too much to say that the influence of Hitch's extraordinary energy had not a little to do with the excellence of the work of the team.

M. C. BIRD'S FIRST YEAR.

No great surprise would be occasioned if Surrey succeed in winning the championship. Mr. M. C. Bird, who himself has considerably improved as an all-round player during the past two years, will have a very good team under him, and it will be particularly gratifying to him personally if the side attains the highest position of all in the first year of his captaincy.

A Surrey man in H. Strudwick takes his benefit this season. No player has more fully earned one. Since Strudwick found a regular place in the side his work has been splendid. Everybody who knows much about first-class cricket knows Strudwick by sight—one of the smallest and certainly one of the smartest players the country possesses. He is to have the Kent match at the Oval on August 21,22 and 23 for his benefit, and if the weather is fine it should amplay repay him for his excellent work for the county.

MIDDLESEX'S PROSPECTS.

Winning exactly half of the twenty-two matches played last season, Middlesex finished third in the county competition, a position for which the county were mainly indebted to three players—P. F. Warner, Tarrant, and J. T. Hearne. The two first mentioned players each scored over a thousand runs—the only two batsmen on the side to do so—while Tarrant and J. T. Hearne each took over a hundred wickets, the next best being J. W. Hearne, with forty-eight wickets to his credit. The success or failure of the county during the coming season, therefore, seems to largely depend on the form shown by these three players. At full strength, Middlesex are, of course, an extremely formidable combination, and it is particularly unfortunate that it is only on occasions that it is found possible to place their strongest side in the field.

Of the younger players who showed good form last season, much is expected of Hendren and J. W, Hearne, the former as a batsman and the latter both as a batsman and a bowler. The county is one nearly always sure of the support of a number of amateur players, and for that reason Middlesex cricket is always popular.

It is to be feared that supporters of the Essex Club find it rather difficult to take a very optimistic view of the club's prospects. The season of 1910 was a very bad one financially, and, as there was a debit balance of £1,100, a "Shilling Fund" was opened. So far £700 has been collected. The fund is still open, and it is hoped to secure the remainder and so start the season free of debt. It is sincerely to be hoped that there will not be a repetition of this inferent support during the coming season, and also that some improvement generally will be forthcoming in the all-round work of the team. The amount of public support accorded the club is, of course, largely influenced by the character of the form shown by the side.

There has been a change in the captaincy of the club, Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas having succeeded Mr. C. McGahey in that position. The latter, it is satisfactory to know; will still be able to play, and, with the exception of Mr. A. L. Gibson, who is abroad, all last season's players will be available.

TENNIS AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The semi-final round of the Singles Handicap Tournament was played on Tuesday evening with the following results:—

R. D. England beat A. E. Williams, 6—1, 6—4.
T. H. Watts beat C. Thomson, 6—1, 6—2.

The final round between R. D. England and T. H. Watts will be played on Thursday at 5-45 p.m.

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BY THE WAY

NOTABLE ANCESTORS.

The family of Hope, as we pointed out yesterday, has long beed a distinguished one, and has given many eminent men to the service of the State. Not the least notable was the late Marquis. He was not twenty-nine years of age, the Edinburgh "Dispatch" reminds us, when he took up the position of Governor of Victoria, where for six years during a trying time he performed his duties with universal satisfaction. In 1900 he was appointed Governor-General of the Commonwealth. The City of Edinburgh on two occasions testified her goodwill and admiration of Lord Hopetoun. On his first return from the colony in 1895 he received the freedom to the city, and again in 1890, when setting out a second time for Australia, he was honoured at a public banquet. On his return to this country he was advanced to the peerage and became the Marquis of Linlithgow.

LORD BYRON'S DEATH-DAY.

In mail week London's solitary statue of Lord Byron in precincts of Hyde Park may be received no more than the usual glance from passers-by; but the garland of fresh flowers laid on its plinth the universary of his death on April 19, 1824—was evidence that the memory of the great poet is still cherished. We are on the eve, it may appropriately be recalled, of the centenary of the issue of the first two cantos of "Childe Harold," the success of which was immediate and upparalleled. Is it not more than time that Byron was commemorated among his intellecual peers in Westminster Abbey? If fund is ready, immedately permission is granted by the Abbey authorities.

THE COMING OF THE MIGRANTS.

In spite of the bitter weather and the fierce ortherly wind which raged during the first half of pril, the pioneers of several English summer igrants managed to reach English shores much to eir annual dates. Thus the wheatears were upon e South Downs and the saltings between these d the sea quite early in the month. In the cond week of April a few tiny chiffchaffs might seen flitting among the wintry coppices beyond; though owing to the weather their familiar double te was but little heard. By Good Friday the llow warblers were back, but they too are mostly lent. If the blackcap has returned his liquid arble is not yet heard amid the sparse undergrowth d bare hedgerows. Beyond a stray individual ported here and there the cuckoo and the swallow e yet to come.

THE PRIMROSE AND THE DALSY.

Strange to say, the proper "primrose" is the isy, which is given this name under the form of primerole" by all old writers, including Chaucer. e word thus comes from the South of Europe, here the daisy is a very conspicuous flower in rly spring, whereas the primrose is extremely rare. etty flower as the primrose is, and full of pleasant sociations, all animals reject the Beaconsfield blem for food, except the pig! The roots are ongly emetic, and the whole plant lies under spicion, a fact which should be borne in mind by Tory enthusiasts who feast upon "primrose dding."

A MEMORIAL TO ERASMUS.

An interesting ceremony took place last week at little village of Aldington, near Hythe, when a nksgiving service was held on the completion he restoration of the church tower as a memorial Desiderius Erasmus, who held the living there a short time four centuries ago. The presentan of the living was made by Archbishop Warham en Erasmus was on his third visit to this country. only occupied it, however, for six months, but he t nothing by resigning, for the value of the bene- sixty pounds a year, worth ten times as much in sent-day money, was secured to him by a pension a like amount charged on the tithes. This was d him till his death, and the cure of Aldington s in consequence the care of a poorly paid parish est instead of the great scholar of the Reformation

A CENSUS OF THE GOLDEN CITY.

rrected municipal census returns of Johonnesburg, uth Africa as forwarded by the American Consul, ve come to hand, the London correspondent of the otsman" states and show that out of a total population of 220,404 the whites number 63,761 males d 48,096 females. Only 718 of the whites were n in the United States, while 27,364 are English n, 7,286 Scottish, 2,893 Irish, 3,207 Australasian, 63 German and Austrian, and 7,905 Russian. e census figures do not include the large popun in the numerous outlying towns and settlents along the Witwatersrand mining district, ending thirty miles on each side of Johannesburg, ere the immense Rand gold-minning work carried on.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

Few people are perhaps aware of the great number accidents, fatal and other, that occur to workmen. om an article on the subject in "Chambers. rnal" by Mr. T. Good one gather that in each the last five years more than 4,000 British wages ners have been killed. Roughly, nearly 1,000 faring men and more than 1,000 miners lose their es at work every year, the remaining 2,000 victims ing engaged in the railway service, the manufacring industries, and other occupations. These 4,000 aths, Mr. Good contends, prove neglect somewhere. sides, while in seafaring and the railway service ngers are decreasing, it is a fact that in mining d manufacturing dangers and accidents have for me years been on the increase. While the transit ades are getting safer, other industr.es are becoming ore dangerous.

MINING ACCIDENTS.

Of the accidents in the mining industry Mr. od makes special mention, because the recent rise the mining accident-rate follows upon two nerations of steady and persistent decline. In e decade 1846-55 the average annual number deaths was 1 in every 249 employed, while in 96-1905 it was 1 in 769. But progress has opped and retrogression has set it in. From 1900 1904 1 in every 779 was killed, on the average, hile in the period 1905-9 the average was 1 in 744. or the last two years we have a sharp rise. While 1902, for example, only 1 in every 805 was killed, d in 1899 only 1 in 840, in 1909 we had 1 in 08 killed. For 1910 the deaths equal 1 in about 10. And, of course, non-fatal accidents have crease l concurrently.

SUGGESTED REASONS.

According to Mr. Good, there are reasons for hinking that the wider application of electricity to oal-mining is one source of the mischief. It is uite true that only fifty one deaths have been offially attributed to accidents in connexion with lectrical apparatus in the seven years during which e special electricity rules have been in force; but is suggested as significant that nearly half that umber occurred in the last year, when there was reat development electrically; while the opinion eld by some observant miners that one or two cent fires and explosions, involving great loss of fe, have been set up electrically is not without oundation. "Speeding-up" in coal-mines is also believed to be to some extent responsible.

A THACKERAY DISCOVERY.

It will be of interest to all admirers of Thackeray, whose popularity on both sides of the Atlantic stands undiminished, to learn of the discovery, by Lady Ritchie, of two unfinished MSS. by her father. One, entitled "The Knights of Borsellen," is part of a mediæval romance accompanied by the author's own drawings; while the other MS., "Cockney Travels," describes tours in the West of England by coach and rail about 1812. This new material, which will appear in the first instance in "Harper's Magazine" and in the "Cornhill Magazine," will subsequently be included in the Centenary Biographical Editon of Thackeray's Works.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a licious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery, he age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale ot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

"AUTHORSHIP OF WAVERLEY NOVELS."

A week or two ago there came to one's notice an article entitled "The Discovery of the Author of the Waverley Novels." It is a careful and well-informed piece of writing, and sets forth cases in which people had argued to Scott's authorship from internal evidence, beginning with Jeffrey, who had at least a shrewd suspicion, and Byron, who was convinced, down to the Adolphus "Letters" of seven years later, which put the matter on a basis of moral certainty. It is interesting to be able to cap the information of so able a writer with an absolutely authentic anecdote which proves that the authorship of "Waverley" was run to earth before a single copy was upon the market. The identification took place at that meeting at Erskine's house to which Lockhart alludes in a footnote to the 27th chapter of the "Life," and the authority is a memorandum written by the late Dr. Theodore Marshall from the conversation of his father, who was, although a mere lad, present at the meeting.

SCOTT'S FIVE QUALIFICATIONS.

A party of advocates and Writers to the Signet, it would seem, had met at Erskine's for a consultation. After hearing music in the Gardens, a fashionable summer evening entertainment at that time, they returned to supper. After supper "Waverley" was discussed, and this is how, at this point, Dr. Marshall's manuscript runs:—"My father, who was by many years the youngest member of that party and for long the only survivor used to relate the following incident. During the meal Mr. Erskine referred several times to a novel which was to be published in the course of the autumn which he anticipated would prove a brilliant success. Almost every time when conversation flagged he resumed the subject and happned to state that Ballentyne (or would it be Cadell) had sent him the proof sheets of the first volume to look over. After Mr. Erskine referring to the subject several times one of the guests said to him, would you read us a bit of this wonderful book that you are speaking of? Mr. Erskine gladly agreed, stating that it was the very thing he wished to do. Having gone to his library he brought in a large bundle of proof-sheets and proceeded to read. He was not allowed to stop till the first volume of Waverly was read, not one of the guests having left. By the time it was finished it was broad daylight but naturally before the company separated an eager discussion took place as to who the author of this new novel—which all perceived would create a sensation—could be. At first the company supposed that it was Mr. Erskine himself, but he, of course, assured, them that he had nothing whatever to do with it and had not the slightest idea who the author was. A great many names of authors were mentioned, discussed, some discarded, others regarded as possible. Many were inclined to attribute 'Waverley' to Mrs. Grant, of Laggan, whose 'Letters from the Mountains' were then in great vogue. After various members of the company had given their opinions ascribing the authorship to this or that writer or arguing against the likelihood of someone who had been named being the writer, my father states that Mr. Guthrie Wright brought the discussion to a close by saying, 'In my opinion there is little doubt as to who is the author of this novel. First, the writer is a man, not a woman; the style makes that evident. Second he is a Scotchman; no Englishman, however intimate with Scotland could have written much that is in this volume. Third he is a Scotch lawyer; no one but a Scotch lawyer could have introduced with perfect accuracy so much of the jargon of the Scotch law. Fourth, he is a historian, accustomed to marshal the facts of history. Fifth, he is a poet; that is perfectly unmistakable. He ended up by saying, "There is only one person living who combines the qualifications I have mentioned—Walter Scott.'" Dr. Marshall's narrative requires no support from outside but it is interesting to note that in Sinclair's "Old Times and Distant Places" Guthrie Wright tells how he applied the same narrowing-in process of reasoning to Scott personnally, and how the latter, feeling himself entangled in the meshes, shook him off with the remark, "Mr. Wright, the author of 'Waverley; whoever he may be gets people to buy his books without a name, and he would be a greater fool than I think he is were he to give a name. Good morning."

"LAY MORALS."

There will, no doubt, be a wide welcome to the new Stevenson volume, "Lay Morals," which includes papers hitherto sealed up in the "Edinburgh" and "Pentland" editions, and many readers will turn with curiosity to the narrative of the "Pentland Rising" which at the age of 16, Stevenson wrote to commemorate the bicentenary of the battle of Rullion Green. The book with which it comes most readily into comparison is Mr. Terry's monograph on the same subject. The latter is a very sound piece of work, and both in what it has and in what it lacks, is a fine specimen of history as in these days she is wrote. It is packed with well-marshalled detail it is fastidiously accurate, and it is everywhere soundly bottomed on authentic documents. On the other hand, it has no literary style. It makes no attempt to engage the interest of the reader otherwise than by a lucid presentation of facts although, when the writer is confronted with the characteristic difficulty of the historian the setting forth in sequent narrative of two series of events that are happening in different places simultaneously, it would have been better if it did. Finally, the detachment is complete. The writer tells his story as coldly as if he were jotting down the expansion of an algebraic formula, and as if he had no perception that his x's and y's were jaded bodies and broken heart, so that it is only by the exercise of an act of reflection that a reader comes to realise how rich the things he has been reading about are in inherent tears. Stevenson's method is exactly the opposite. He approaches his matter from the human side. He makes no disguise of his dislike of Turner, his contempt of Sharpe, and admiration of M. Kail. The whole narrative is warmly personal to himself. Moreover, there are gleams of the literary Stevenson of the future. There is one in the anecdote of the apparation of the four Whigamores on the highway and the corpse in the blood-stained winding-sheet; there is another in the description of twilight among Pentlands, and a third in the simile by which he likens Dalviel's forces surrounding the little band of Covenanters to the boa constrictor. On the whole, Stevenson in writing this paper so early signed himself a "lad of pairts." Neither of the two accounts, however, makes perfect history. One would require more detail than Stevenson gives and a less objective treatment than that of Mr. Terry. Yet it is arguable that when the "historian of the future" appears at last and writes a final version of the Pentland Rising he will, like Stevenson, approach his theme from the human side.

PRISON LIBRARIES.

The prominence given by the press to the White Paper on prison libraries has brought home to people two things chiefly—that the rise in the level of education has reached the criminal class, who must have their libraries like other people, and that their literary tastes do not much differ from that of the other members of their own social rank on the sunnier side of the prison wall. It would be interesting to have a report on literature produced in prison. It need not include "De Profundis" nor the poems Verlaine wrote in this Brussels goal, for Wilde and Verlaine were, in the first instance, men of genius who would have written anywhere. But it would seem that the average criminal, once within walls, must needs write. He writes on the margins and spare leaves of books, on the panels of doors, on white-washed walls; he writes on the tin knives and, with a nail, on the bottom of the dinner-tins. That was Michael Davitt's experience, and he tells us of a prisoner who, after writing "Good-bye, Lucy dear" from page to page throughout a book at last achieved a rhyme and wrote:—

"Good-bye, Lucy dear,
I am parted from your for seven long year.
Alf. Jones"

Another poet wrote beneath:—

"If Lucy dear is like most gals,
She'll give few sighs or moans,
But soon will find among your pals
Another Alfred Jones."

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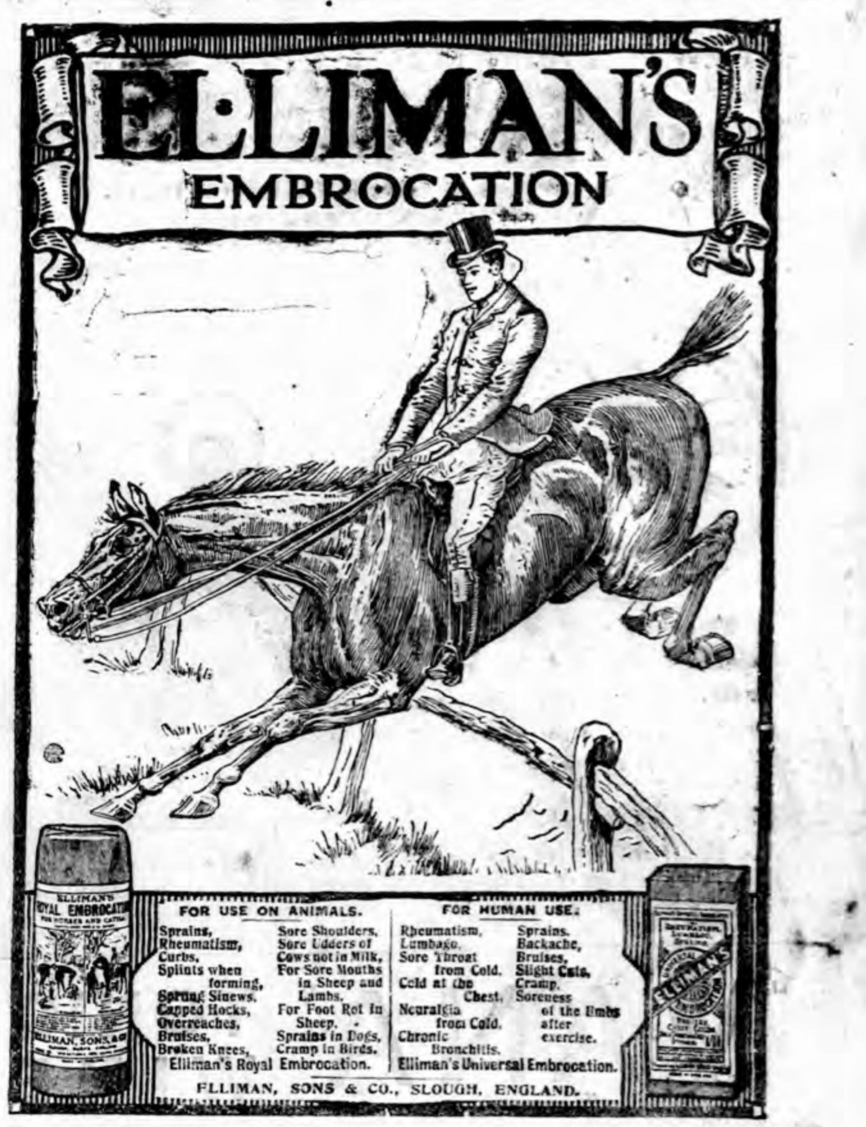

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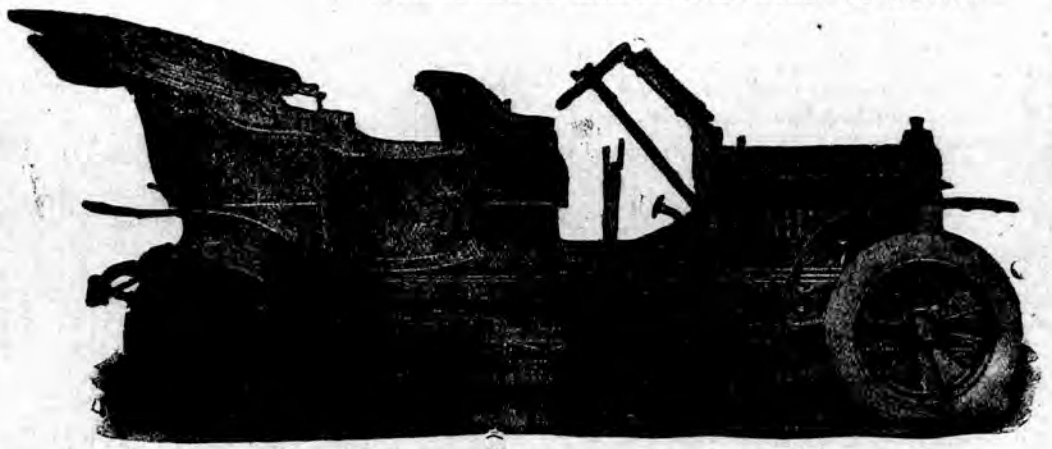

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